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No. 415

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REAGAN ADMITS 'IMPEDIMENT' TO MIDEAST PEACE

OW111144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, April 10 (XINHUA)--President Reagan today admitted that the Jordanian announcement that King Husayn will not enter into the Middle East peace process independently "is an impediment" for his Middle East peace initiative.

The Jordanian cabinet issued a statement today, saying that King Husayn could not negotiate with Israel on behalf of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

King Husayn had talks recently with PLO Chairman 'Arafat, seeking to win PLO approval for Husayn to join the peace process. But today's statement said King Husayn could not reach agreement with the PLO on entering into the negotiations.

Insisting that this is a temporary setback to his September first initiative, Reagan said he had spoken with Husayn and Saudi Arabia's King Fahd in an effort to prevent a loss of momentum for his initiative.

The Reagan administration regarded Husayn's participation in a broadened peace process as crucial to Reagan's initiative which calls for Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza to be closely associated with Jordan. The plan does not support a Palestinian state demanded by the PLO.

The U.S. Government said publicly last weekend that it would put pressure on Israel to freeze Jewish settlements on occupied territories if King Husayn entered the peace talks. But two top PLO leaders said in Amman yesterday that they had "no confidence" in the U.S. pledge.

CSO: 4000/104

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' VIEWS CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE EFFORTS

OW132046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 13 Apr 83

["Round-Up: Stepped-Up Consultations About Peace in Central America"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--Several Latin American nations, fearing the situation in Central America would deteriorate further, held intensive consultations over the weekend to find a way to prevent the simmering situation there from degenerating into a regional war.

Since last March, fighting has been going on in Nicaragua between government troops and anti-government elements who, entrenched in border areas of neighboring Honduras, have escalated their former sporadic harassing activities into a relatively large-scale invasion. The Nicaraguan Government blamed the United States for masterminding these activities and Honduras for backing them. It also denounced the presence of Honduras' regular troops in Nicaragua. It is feared that a direct armed conflict between the two nations may erupt anytime.

With the excuse that Salvadoran guerrillas' recent progress in action threatened the security of the United States, the Reagan administration increased its military aid to the Salvadoran Government, which might not only intensify the conflict in the country but also add to the complication of the situation in Central America as a whole.

In view of the situation, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, shortly after a devastating earthquake in his country, made a round of short visits to Venezuela, Mexico and Panama from 8 to 10 April and had urgent consultations on the situation in Central America with the presidents of the three nations and the president of Costa Rica who was visiting Panam. Then again, foreign ministers of Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico agreed on 11 April in Panama to visit five Central American nations, namely Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, in an effort to head off conflicts there.

Though peace proposals for Central America have increased to as many as 18, the various parties involved have not yet reached agreement on ways to end the conflicts in the area. The foreign ministers of Colombia,

Venezuela, Mexico and Panama proposed last January in Contadora, Panama, that the five Central American nations including Nicaragua hold direct negotiations free of any exterior interference, all foreign military advisers be withdrawn from the region and arms exports to the area by certain big nations be halted. This earned the four countries the name "Group of Contadora."

Pushed by Costa Rica, a foreign ministers' meeting of nine countries excluding Nicaragua and Guatemala on the situation in Central America was held last October. Yet the resolution adopted at the meeting was not carried out. Later, as relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua showed some signs of improvement, the Costa Rican president recently met with heads of the "Group of Contadora." Besides, the governments of Guatemala and El Salvador also said they are willing to attend the foreign ministers' conference of the five Central American nations.

However, Honduras and Nicaragua are still far away from each other in their positions. On 5 April, Honduras' representative in the Organization of American States (OAS) presented the OAS a draft resolution, demanding an earlier convention of the foreign ministers' conference of the five Central American nations so as to start a comprehensive negotiation engaging all countries of the area. Nicaragua's representative, meanwhile, accused the draft resolution as a trap designed by the United States to reduce Nicaragua into a "four to one" plight. Instead, Nicaraguan Vice-Minister of Foreign Relations Victor Hugo Tinoco wrote to the UN Security Council on 6 April, saying that Nicaragua is willing to enter into bilateral negotiations respectively with Honduras and the United States.

The United States also rejected the Nicaraguan proposal, saying that since the Nicaraguan problem is a regional issue, it should be solved within the region. The United States thus proposed the situation in Central America be discussed in the OAS. Therefore, as some analysts believe, whether the mediation by the "Group of Contadora" would succeed or not remains to be seen.

CSO: 4000/100

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOURNAL DISCUSSES DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' ECONOMY

HK200401 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 1, Jan 83 pp 19-24

[Article by Zhang Shie [4545 1102 1494] and Xu Mei [1776 2734]: "Economy of Developing Countries Under the Impact of World Economic Crisis"]

[Text] The economic difficulties of the developing countries (in this article, this term refers to the developing countries under the capitalist economic system) have accelerated since 1981 under the cloud of the economic crisis of the capitalist world and these difficulties have scarcely been seen since the 1950's. This situation will consequently have far-reaching influence on international economic and political relations.

Major Manifestations of the Worsening of the Economy

First, internal gross production output value has drastically dropped. The internal gross production output value of the developing countries continued to drop for 3 successive years since 1978 while in 1981 it dropped further to 0.6 percent. (UN "General World Economic Situations in 1981-1982" p 21) This rate was far less than the average annual growth of 5.6 percent of the developing countries in the 1970's and still lower than the standard of 7 percent as defined by UN international development strategy in the 1980's. Between the 1960's and 1970's, the average annual growth of the developing countries was higher than developed countries but by the end of 1981, it was lower than the latter. Per capita gross domestic production output value dropped by 1 percent, the first drop since the end of the 1950's. (Ibid.) What merits our attention is that taken as a whole, manufactured goods exporting countries, which were able to maintain a considerable growth since the 1970's, also experienced a negative growth for the first time, with the rate of growth dropping from 9.4 percent in 1973 to -0.2 percent in 1981. (IMF: "Prospects of the World Economy," 1982 edition, p 144)

Second, export trades declined, coupled with high deficits in international current accounts. Under the impact of the world economic crisis, the demand of the advanced countries for oil and raw materials from the developing countries has also dropped. In 1981, export of the developing countries dropped by 4.5 percent (the period between 1976 and 1979 experienced an average annual growth of 5 percent). In addition, because of many other

reasons such as the drop in the prices of raw materials, worsening trade conditions and higher interest rates, the current account of the developing countries has changed from a surplus of \$35.9 billion in 1980 to a deficit of \$11.5 billion in 1981 and the deficit in 1982 was expected to soar to \$62.5 billion. (UN: "General World Economic Situations in 1981-1982," p 63) The deficits of the current account of nonoil-producing developing countries were even bigger and increased from \$39.2 billion in 1978 to \$99 billion in 1981. (IMF: "Prospects of the World Economy," 1982 edition, p 158) And because of a big drop in income from exports, foreign exchange reserves have become exhausted. UN statistics showed that by the end of 1981, the reserves of nonoil-producing developing countries were \$8 billion less than they were in the end of 1980. The level of the reserves of the more than a half of such countries is not enough to maintain exports for 2 months. (UN: "General World Economic Situations in 1981-1982," p 69)

Third, with increasing debts, payments crises have appeared in a number of countries. Statistics by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development showed that long-term debts of the developing countries have soared from \$336.6 billion in 1978 to \$524 billion in 1981 and they were expected to continue to increase to \$640 billion. The proportion of repayment with interest of the nonoil-producing developing countries made up of 16.3 percent of their exports income in 1980 and it increased to 21 percent in 1981. (IMF: "Prospects of the World Economy," 1982 edition, p 173) The proportion for some South American countries was far higher than average figure. For example, the repayment with interest made by Brazil in 1981 made up 72 percent of its exports income. The seriousness of the debts of the developing countries is also shown in the fact that an increasing number of these countries have demanded to rearrange their debts with increasing amount. Statistics showed that in 1981, a total of 17 countries (including Poland and Romania) rearranged their debts with an amount coming to \$16,633,000,000 billion. During the 6 years from 1975 to 1980, a total of 16 rearrangements were made on government debts; but there were only nine countries involved with a total amount of about \$9 billion. (Special issue of THE ECONOMIST, 20-26 March 82, pp 9 and 22) In 1982, an addition of more than 10 developing countries, including Mexico and Argentina, demanded to rearrange their debts. International financial circles worried that payment crisis of the developing countries may cause "the Western banking system to collapse" and they have become more "cautious" in providing loans to Latin American countries and it has become more difficult for the developing countries to incur new debts for the payment of the old debts.

Fourth, serious inflation coupled with unprecedentedly high urban unemployment rate. Under the pressure of world inflation, the prices of consumer goods in nonoil-producing developing countries recorded an annual growth of 20 percent in 1978 and this figure increased to 32 percent in 1980 and 1981. (IMF: "Prospects of the World Economy," 1982 edition, p 56) At the same time, the unemployment rate in the developing countries increased to 30 percent, with 300 million young people out of a job. (THAMES, 20 August 1982) According to calculation, the developing countries will be able to curb a further growth in unemployment only when their gross output

value is able to grow at a rate of 6.3 percent annually but it can hardly be achieved in the next 3-5 years. Therefore unemployment will continue to become a serious problem for the developing countries.

The countries of the Third World have huge populations but as they have different conditions, the influence of the world economic crisis on these countries is also different in degree. For example, the South Asian region still experienced economic growth in 1981 because of increased agricultural output. The growth of the ASEAN countries was higher in the past and although it slightly lowered in 1981, it was still higher than other regions. But following the continuous world economic crisis, the growth of the South Asian and Southeast Asian regions is expected to have further slowed down in 1982. Therefore, taken as a whole, the economic crisis has wider and deeper influence on the developing countries than the 1973-1975 crisis. During the previous world economic crisis, oil-producing countries were not affected because the prices of crude increased drastically; manufactured goods exporting countries also experienced relatively rapid economic growth in the 1970's. But the current crisis has affected not only oil importing countries but also oil producing countries and both the most underdeveloped countries and manufactured goods exporting countries with a certain basis of industrialization have been seriously affected. In short, the economic situations of the developing countries are now in a grave position. The report made by the UN Trade and Development Conference in 1982 held that the developing countries were facing the most serious economic crisis since the depression period of the 1930's.

The Reasons That Have Deepened Difficulties

There are a number of factors that have caused the worsening difficulty of the economy of the developing countries. But the main reasons are that such economic difficulty is the result of the shifting of economic crisis by advanced countries.

(1) The drop in the price of raw materials has hit a number of the countries that are exporting raw materials. Prices of raw materials increased in the period from 1979 up to early 1980. But beginning in 1981, the production of building industry, steel industry, vehicle industry and transportation of the developed countries began to stagnate or drop, reserves of goods dropped because of high interest rates and the demand for raw materials by international commodity market was continuously sluggish. On the other hand, good harvests were recorded in some agricultural products and with market supply exceeding demand, prices of agricultural products continued to decrease. Statistics by the IMF showed that the price index of raw materials in 1981 (excluding gold and oil) was more than 15 percent lower than 1980. (IMF: "Prospects of the World Economy," 1982 edition, pp 137-138) This figure represents the second biggest drop over the past 30 years since the 1975 crisis. The sugar price index dropped by 41 percent, coffee 22 percent, cocoa 17 percent, natural rubber 21 percent, sisal 16 percent, copper and lead 20 percent and tin 16 percent. (IMF: "Prospects of the World Economy," 1982 edition, pp 137-138) In 1981, the actual prices of the several kinds of the raw materials that are important to the developing countries were

lower than any year since the end of the 1950's. (UN: "General World Economic Situations in 1981-1982," p 55) Since 1982, international commodity markets have still been sluggish and the prices of most nonferrous metals, cereals, sugar and tropical beverages have continued to decrease.

Some changes have taken place in the economic structure of the developing countries following their political independence but most changes are concentrated in few manufactured goods producing countries; most developing countries have remained producing and exporting countries of raw materials. UN investigations made in 102 developing countries showed that only seven countries whose exports of raw materials made up less than 50 percent of their total exports, exports of raw materials of 76 countries made up more than 85 percent of their total exports while the rest of the developing countries have exported nothing but raw materials only. (Report by general directors of the UN Development and International Economic Cooperation to the 11th special General Assembly, p 21) Therefore the developing countries are still seriously hit by decreases in the price of raw materials. In 1981, many of these countries suffered huge deficits in their international current account and one of the important reasons is decreases in the price of raw materials and income from exports.

(2) Excessive oil supply has worsened the economy of oil producing countries. In 1980 OPEC countries raised their oil price for the second time to increase oil revenues. The surplus of the current account of the oil producing countries in 1980 increased to \$115 billion from \$69.8 billion in 1979. (IMF: "Prospects of the World Economy," 1982, p 158) But this situation did not last long mainly because of the economic depression of the advanced countries and initial achievements made by measures to save energy. As a result, the situation of excessive supply has appeared in the oil market and taking this advantage, Western countries sold their reserved goods enormously and consequently the oil price dropped. Beginning in the second half of 1981, the price of oil per barrel once dropped to \$27, far lower than the basic price of \$34 defined by OPEC. In March 1982, OPEC decided to cut down on production so as to maintain prices and as a result, the price stabilized temporarily. But big decreases in oil production have seriously affected the oil revenues of these countries. In 1981, the surplus of the current account of these countries dropped to \$71 billion. (IMF: "Prospects of the World Economy," 1982, p 158) The OPEC secretary general announced that there would appear a deficit of \$9.5 billion in 1982. What merits attention is that with the exception of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, most OPEC countries have suffered huge international deficits. A number of countries have been compelled to limit imports, readjusted development plans and cut down on financial expenditures. Therefore taken as a whole, the development of the OPEC economy has slowed down. In 1980, gross production output value dropped by 2.8 percent and further slid down by 4.5 percent in the following year. (IMF: "Prospects of the World Economy," 1982, p 144) OPEC countries shared 53.5 percent of the world oil production in 1973 and this figure dropped to less than 35 percent in early 1982. (Ibid., p 129) During the same period, the volume of oil supplied to the world oil market by OPEC dropped from 43 percent to 30 percent. (Ibid., p 173)

(3) High interest rates in the international capital market has added to the financial difficulties of the developing countries. In the past few years, in the debts incurred by the developing countries, the proportion of official loans has dropped and the proportion of commercial loans has increased. International capital markets in general increased interest rates (respectively increased to 10 and 11 percent in 1974 and 1975 and 18 percent in 1981) and as a result, the financial burden of the developing countries has become heavier. According to UN Trade and Development Conference, a 1 percent increase in interest rate means an addition of \$2 billion in debt payment of the developing countries. In 1981, the interest paid for long-term debts by nonoil-producing developing countries was \$37.5 billion and including the payment of capital, the total was \$92.3 billion. (Speech by Ecuador President Hurtado at the 64th OPEC ministerial meeting in May 1982) This is an important reason for the expansion of the international deficits of the developing countries. The debts incurred by the developing countries are mostly concentrated in few manufactured goods exporting countries and therefore the impact of high interest rates on these countries is even more serious. According to an AFP report, Brazil has incurred debts as much as \$87 billion, Mexico \$81 billion, Argentina \$36.6 billion and South Korea \$35 billion. In order to pay interest, Brazil used 40 percent from the income of its exports, Argentina 35 percent and Mexico 34 percent. It was because of heavy debts and decreases in income from exports that there has exploded in Mexico "the most serious economic crisis since the revolution in 1910."

(4) Spreading protectionism has caused more obstacles for the exports of the developing countries. Under the situation in which Western countries are experiencing economic depression and serious unemployment and in which the competition for the sales of products in international market is becoming more acute, the developing countries have found themselves facing more and more nontariff barriers. Imports of agricultural products by the developing countries to the developed countries are limited in quantity and imports of manufactured products and particularly textiles are under quota. As the multi-fibre agreement or international textiles trade agreement is applicable to the one-third of the exports of manufactured goods of the developing countries, the situations of the talks of this agreement are closely related to the export growth of these countries. Although the 1981 multi-fibre agreement was prolonged, the annual growth of the imports of textiles products was limited at 1 percent and the measures for this growth depended on bilateral talks between the importing and exporting countries. As the 1 percent growth included new textiles exporting countries, most of the bilateral talks between major textiles importing and exporting countries often resulted in decreases of quotas and so is the result of the recent talks between the EEC and some developing countries. Textile, garment, electronic and steel industries of a number of the developing countries are now in difficult situation and some have declared themselves bankrupt. To a great extent, it is because of difficulty in exports that the economic growth of manufactured goods exporting countries in general has slowed down.

(5) Decreases in bilateral and multilateral official development assistance has worsened the capital difficulties of the most underdeveloped countries. In 1981, France slightly increased official development assistance but the United States, Britain and Japan have decreased their assistance. Official development assistance given by member countries of the Development Assistance Commission of the Economic Cooperation and Development Organization in 1981 was 4 percent lower than 1980, with a decrease of about \$1 billion. The proportion of official assistance in 1980 made up 0.38 percent of the gross output value of these countries and this figure dropped to 0.35 percent in 1981. (Economic Cooperation Organization: OBSERVER, July edition, 1982, p 25) The assistance given by UN Multilateral Assistance Organization is also decreasing. For example, in the past 2 years, the fund provided to the UN Development Planning Department decreased by 25 percent and consequently this department could not but cut down the originally-approved assistance by 30 percent. (Speech at Geneva Economic and Social Council by UN Secretary General Mr J.P. Decuellar, 7 July 1982) The most seriously affected by this situation are the most underdeveloped countries in South Asia and African countries in the southern part of the Sahara Desert. It is because these countries have very weak debt payment capability, they are not in a position to win commercial loans and they have to depend on official development assistance in their effort to gain development funds from foreign countries.

The above-mentioned factors that have worsened the economic difficulty of the developing countries will continue their unfavorable influence in the next 3-5 years. This is because in the world economic system, the developing countries are on the "periphery" of the developed countries and to a great extent, whether the developing countries are able to improve their economy depends on the economic situation of the Western capitalist world. If the Western world is able to free itself from economic crisis in 1982 or early 1983, the above-mentioned unfavorable influence may be weakened. But it is predicted that even if the Western countries are able to get rid of difficulty, it will still be difficult to solve inflation in a short period. The international commodity market remains weak and protectionism will continue to exist for a certain period. The developing countries have made some achievements over the past 3 decades and more in their economic construction, but reforms of economic structure cannot be completed in a short period. For these countries, the question of how to develop their economy independently and healthily remains to be studied. Even the conditions of the developing countries for developing their economy have been improved it is estimated that the growth of their economy will be lower than the level of the 1970's.

The Influence of the Worsening Economic Situation

The worsening of the economic situation of the developing countries has wide influence. There are a number of complicated problems for the developing countries in achieving their own development or in reforming international economic relations.

First, there are a number of obstacles in developing national economies independently and the questions of reinvestigating development strategy and the urgency and necessity of forming international economic new order have become more outstanding. Following their political independence, the developing countries have implemented different types of strategic development and have made different achievements in economic construction. Through their struggles for permanent sovereignty over oil resources, oil producing countries have put an end to the era of cheap oil prices and have accumulated enormous petro-dollar reserves to strengthen their financial power in a big way. Manufactured goods exporting countries have implemented the principle of export-oriented development strategy and certain products are quite competitive in the international market and their economic growth is higher than other developing countries. But the remnants of the old colonial system are far from being eliminated, the unequal position of the developing countries in the international economic system is far from being changed and therefore when once an economic crisis occurs in the capitalist world, the developing countries cannot but become the target of developed countries in shifting their crisis. A number of delegates of the developing countries pointed out in their speeches to the 37th UN General Assembly that the developing countries are the main victims of the Western economic crisis and the economic difficulties of these countries are not mainly caused by internal reasons. The developing countries have drawn serious lessons from the difficulties they have suffered from economic crises. Continuous decreases in oil prices have made oil-producing countries understand the weakness of relying excessively on a preliminary product (the developed countries mainly rely on the oil of the developing countries) and consequently they have decided to develop diversified economic management and pay attention to developing agriculture. The serious debt crisis has also constituted a signal to the developing countries that "it is not a short cut to developing the economy to rely on foreign debts at commercial interest rates" and that they "cannot constantly implement the strategy of adding foreign debts without the [word illegible] countries has completely revealed the shortcoming of export-oriented development strategy. Even a research report published by the UN is also doubtful about the "strategy that is more inclined to trade." Now, an increasing number of the developing countries have come to realize that it is necessary for them to take measures to make up for deficiency of the basic shortcomings of their economic structure, put agriculture in "central position" and on the basis of self-reliance to "tap their own production potential so as to overcome poverty and backwardness." These countries have also strongly pointed out that unequal and unfair conditions in the current international economic relations "are a question of structure, and world economy must be basically reformed." They have urgently demanded the establishment of a new international economic order so that "the developed countries can in no way solve their economic depression, inflation and unemployment by damaging the developing countries." This demand is of positive significance to the economy of developing countries to develop independently and healthily.

Second, people's life has become poorer and this situation will affect political stability. During the period when the economy of the developing countries was developing more rapidly, the difference between the poor and the

rich and inflation was very serious, not much improvement was recorded in people's life and the number of people in dire poverty was around 750 million. Over the past 2 years, the economy turned for the worse and per capital national revenue dropped, meaning that more people joined the [passage illegible] would not but seek loans from the IMF to accept supervision of the IMF and implement it, "readjustment plans" that include such aspects as devaluating currency, decreasing financial expenditures, abolishing subsidies and freezing wages. And as a result, prices soared, directly affecting people's lives. Exports limitation has also affected factories working capacity while the ranks of the unemployed and semi-unemployed were swelling. For example, the economic growth of Mexico this year is expected to be almost zero, inflation rate 100 percent, unemployment rate 70 percent and people's poverty is likely to ignite social disorder. The crime rate in a number of developing countries has increased considerably and such incidents as protests against governments' moves to abolish subsidies, demonstrations against soaring prices and strikes have increased considerably. Strikes in the Philippines were rare in the past, but there were 620 cases of strikes in 1981 as against 62 in 1980.

The worsening economy also has caused difficulties to some medium and small enterprises and national capital. Decreases in exports prices of raw materials have caused difficulties in the exports of manufactured goods and as a result, a number of medium-sized and small farm and mine owners and export trades have failed to cover expenses; they have thus found it difficult to maintain business and many enterprises have consequently been closed down. In 1981, a total of 433 companies went bankrupt in Chile, the most serious such case in 19 years and from January to September in 1982, the figure had already reached 533. The situation in Mexico was even worse. Statistics by experts showed that one out of every seven enterprises was closed down in 1982. Therefore it can be seen that the economic crisis of the capitalist world has a far-reaching influence on different strata of the developing countries, adding more factors for social disorder and political instability.

Third, the relations between the South and the North are tense and the struggles for a new international economic order have become more arduous and complicated. While the developed countries are active in shifting their crisis to the developing countries, they are also making use of the economic difficulty of the latter, putting on more pressure and carrying out splitting activities. In this aspect, the attitude taken by the U.S. Reagan Government is most outstanding. The U.S. Government has not only refused the demand of the developing countries in such aspects as providing development assistance, participating in international commodity agreement and in approving laws of the sea but has also intentionally denied the contradictions between the South and the North, exaggerated "disunity" among the developing countries and spared no effort to disintegrate them. Under the influence of this tough U.S. attitude, no essential progress has been made in various sectors in the South-North talks such as trade, raw materials, energy and convertible funds. The South and the North are undergoing a serious test of strength on the question of oil. On the one hand, Western countries and oil monopoly

capital made use of the oil market situation in which supply was exceeding demand to stir trouble or sold their reserved goods in a huge way or forcibly pressed prices down to make oil prices further slide down. On the other hand, they made use of the economic difficulty of Kenya to hit hard at and make OPEC collapse. Under heavy pressure from the West, OPEC countries have stood the unprecedented test in history through cutting down oil production and maintaining price and through their common struggles. But the contradictions within OPEC on oil price and output quotas are also very acute. Initially, the Group of 77 countries suggested holding global discussions under the chairmanship of the UN, the purpose being to use oil as a lever and force developed countries to make concessions with regard to reforms in the monetary and financial systems. But situations have changed tremendously over the past 2 years. The role of oil as a weapon is not so powerful as it was before. Some major developing countries have become big debtors and have sought loans from IMF. They are more concerned about solving their current and urgent problems than basic reforms in the international monetary system. Under these conditions, even if global talks can be started, they cannot last long, nor can they reach the expected goal. Of course, developing countries have a unanimous basic interest in their common struggles to oppose the shifting of crisis by developed countries and in reforming the old international economic relations. Therefore, the developed countries have different attitudes toward South-North talks. For example, considering their own interests, such countries as France, West Germany and Japan are still paying attention to their economic cooperation with countries of the Third World, they have suggested holding global talks and are not so tight as the United States in providing loans. The United States was totally isolated at the conference of the heads of state of seven Western countries in 1982 and as well in IMF and World Bank annual meetings. It is possible, under these conditions, that certain agreements may be reached on some questions during the South-North talks. But taken as a whole, the struggles for a new international economic order will become more complicated and arduous and it is unlikely that the South-North talks will be able to make essential progress.

Fourth, there is increasing demand for South-South cooperation and there is a tendency to further strengthen this cooperation. The worsening economic situation of the developing countries has caused multiple influences on the cooperation, with unfavorable factors that include the worsening of economy resulting in sharper contradictions of interest among the developing countries, and consequently it has become more difficult for them to make concerted effort in dealing with developed countries. Decreases in surplus capital among oil exporting countries and sluggish construction projects will eventually affect capital assistance and labor cooperation relations with developed countries. But the shifting of the crisis by developed countries and shortcomings in the original development strategy have made the developing countries realize that they can no longer develop their economy by using traditional methods. It is a common desire of the great number of the developing countries to strengthen South-South cooperation and free themselves from reliance on developed countries. At a time when developed countries are sparing no effort to boost "bilateral solution" in their bid to split the developing countries one after another, the

developing countries have become more conscious and have come to understand that as long as they are able to strengthen unity and take concerted action, they will be able to establish themselves in an unassailable position. The developing countries have come to understand the great strategic significance of the South-South cooperation. The "New Delhi Conference" in February 1982 that was attended by developing countries mainly discussed South-South cooperation, and called on the developing countries to strengthen their cooperation with greater political determination. Regional, subregional and transregional economic cooperation among developing countries has made progress since 1981. Latin American countries have pioneered the regional cooperation of the Third World and are now in the front line of the movement for economic integration. In spite of decreases in oil price, the "St Joseph Agreement" between Mexico and Venezuela and the nine countries in Central America and the Caribbean has decided that the effective period of the former two countries for providing oil to the latter would be prolonged to maintain "the vitality of assistance principle." The countries of the Latin American economic system have played positive roles in coordinating policies among Latin American countries on international economic affairs and in implementing common strategy. These countries have drawn lessons from the Malvinas war and defined and passed "the secure and independent strategy of the Latin American economy" without the participation of the United States and stressed the importance of developing independence, relying on their own effort and strengthening Latin American regional cooperation to oppose threats and aggression. There is also a new development of regional cooperation among African countries. A total of 18 countries in East and West Africa have formed a preferential trade zone and 11 other African countries have formed the Central Africa Economic Community. Within the Third World, only the South Asian region has not formed regional cooperation organization but now this region is also studying how to strengthen regional cooperation. ASEAN countries are expanding their trade and economic cooperation with the developing countries while their exports to and joint ventures with African and Middle Eastern countries are growing rapidly. At present, although the proportion of the trade among the developing countries in world trade is small (according to a report of the World Bank in 1982, the proportion was 7 percent), constant growth of regional and transregional trade already constitutes an initial foundation for future progress. Taken as a whole, the Third World represents vast areas with rich natural resources; oil-producing countries have enormous capital while the technology of a number of countries is in line with the needs of the developing countries. Various developing countries have accumulated certain experiences in developing independent national economies and they may study from each other. The Group of 77 has passed a number of resolutions and action principles for developing economic cooperation among the developing countries and all these have formed a favorable factor for promoting South-South cooperation. Although the road for advance is tortuous, South-South cooperation accords with basic interest of the developing countries and this cooperation will be further strengthened following the development of objective situations. It is in the interests of improving the economic strength of the developing countries and their position in talks, and will itself cause major changes in international economic relations, and therefore it is also in the interest of forming a new international order. As mentioned

above, the economic crisis shifted to the developing countries by the developed countries has caused many difficulties and the damage caused by this crisis cannot be overcome in a short time. But since their independence more than 30 years ago, more developing countries have made certain achievements in their economic construction and their economic structures have been changed somewhat. Even the countries with lower development levels also have made a certain progress in culture, education and health as well as basic facilities. Because of the tortuous path toward development, many developing countries have readjusted their development strategy and taken active measures to strengthen their capability to oppose the shifting of the crisis by developed countries. Although it requires protracted and arduous struggles before a new international economic order is formed, the actions of developed countries to protect their economic hegemony by relying on their economic strength have met with opposition and resistance from various quarters. Through their common struggles and effort, the developing countries will finally be able to develop healthily and steadily. No force is able to hinder the trend in the development of economic independence of the developing countries.

CSO: 4005/716

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON SOUTH-SOUTH MEETING SIDELIGHTS

HK110416 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 83 p 7

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Tan Feng [6151 6912]: "A Conference Which Yields Rich Fruit--Sidelights of the South-South Conference in Beijing"]

[Text] At 1700 on 5 April, the cochairmen of the "1983 South-South Conference in Beijing" made summary reports in the Yunnan Room of the Great Hall of the People. The 4-day conference came to a successful close in a cordial atmosphere, when 70 politicians and scholars from 22 Third World nations stood up, applauding and warmly greeting each other.

A Clear-Cut Target

The conference was held at a time when the developing countries are finding a way to deal with the world's bad economic situation. A deep economic crisis in Western countries has seriously affected economic development in the Third World nations and aggravated the instability of the international situation. In this situation, the "Third World Foundation" and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, following long and active preparation and consultation, decided that the conference would discuss three important topics: the strategy for development of the developing countries; the North-South dialogue; and the South-South cooperation. This decision was of immediate and great significance.

Some people doubted if the conference could yield rich fruits. Press circles in the West overlooked and showed indifference toward it. This indirectly showed that, politically and economically, countries in the North despise those in the South. Altaf Gauhar, secretary general of the "Third World Foundation" and one of the general secretaries of the conference, gave a good answer to this issue: "Gentlemen, we do not expect to find a miraculous cure for all the Third World's problems by the time this conference closes on 7 April; nor do we think the conference will change the world overnight. Our purpose is to sit down together to independently, objectively, and conscientiously study the difficult problems which millions upon millions of the Third World people are facing and to study and find feasible methods and measures to solve these problems." The progress of the conference showed that this target was satisfactorily achieved.

Great Successes Achieved

Huan Xiang, adviser to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and one of the cochairmen of the conference, told reporters that participants in Beijing's South-South conference had shared the same ideas on the three topics they had discussed, and they had deepened their understanding to a new level. In view of the development strategy issue, scholars from various countries realized that the level of economic and social development of a country, the improvement of people's standard of living in particular, constitute real criteria for judging a successful strategy for development. While promoting industrial development, the developing countries should vigorously develop agricultural production to ensure a gradual improvement of people's standard of living. On the issue of holding talks between the South and the North and establishing a new international economic order, the participants in the conference held that Northern countries should assume the responsibility for the poor situation existing in the Southern countries. Amartya K. Sen, a professor of Indian origin at All Souls College, Oxford, England, stressed in his speech that we should never forget the history of the developing countries suffering long-term colonial exploitation by industrialized countries. The conference refuted the argument which alleges that economic development in the South depends on the economic revival in and aid from the North. The establishment of a new international economic order should be based on the struggle waged by the Southern countries, and we should strive to initiate an international dialogue as soon as possible and conduct discussions of specific urgent problems which the Third World is facing. Huan Xiang pointed out that this constitutes a leap in the process of cognition of Third World scholars on the issue of establishing a new international order. The 4-day discussion enhanced the confidence of the participants in South-South cooperation. Some scholars pointed out that there is a strong basis for cooperation and actual strength in Southern countries, where a great potential in natural resources, manpower, technology, and funds is to be tapped. South-South cooperation will strengthen economic power in the Southern countries as well as unite them as one in their talks with the Northern countries. Therefore, it is of great significance.

Seek Truth From Facts

During the 4 days, the Third World scholars did not indulge in empty talk. They earnestly discussed problems based on seeking truth from facts at the meeting or after it. In the conference hall, scholars were seen reading their theses, speaking, and holding discussions. It was a well-organized meeting. In the lobby, while savoring their tea, they gathered together to exchange experiences and opinions.

"To climb the Himalaya Mountains, it is unnecessary to mobilize people over the world," Gauhar said to reporters when commenting on the size of the conference. Among 70 participants to the conference from China and abroad, there were some high-ranking officials from some countries, activists from international organizations engaged in international talks and conferences for years, and well-known experts engaged in research work. This ensured the desired quality of the conference and discussion.

The unofficial academic conference enabled the participants to make a thorough study and exchange opinions on the problems which remained unresolved in the international conference. L.K. Jha, chairman of the Economic Administration Reforms Commission of India, said when interviewed by reporters: "Although we are not making decisions, our efforts can influence those who are making decisions." Some Chinese scholars maintained that for scholars from the Third World nations to sit together to express their views and analyze their own divergent views with the honest desire of probing and solving problems arising in developing countries showed that scholars from the Third World countries are ideologically mature. The extensive exchange of viewpoints and the occasionally frank confrontation of ideas made the scholars, including Chinese scholars, truly realize that the Southern countries had achieved a certain research level and broadened their outlook.

An Atmosphere of Equality

Well-known figures who previously took part in international conferences pointed out that the South-South Conference in Beijing was fully supported by the Chinese Government. The conference was held in a spirit of equality, consultation, and unity, leaving a deep impression on the participants. The details of the formation of delegates and agenda were discussed in an equal and consultative manner. Korean scholar Kim Chol-sik said: "Unlike the South-North conference held in a disputative atmosphere, the South-South conference was convened in an atmosphere in which the participants supported each other and helped each other, setting an example for Third World conferences."

In the discussion, scholars from various countries mutually respected and learned from each other. As an Indian scholar pointed out, the conference was held in a "family atmosphere." It was learned that recently, in an article entitled "Poor Nations Gather in Beijing," a Western newspaper sneered at the conference. Interviewed by reporters, Huan Xiang humorously said: "The Western press has said the truth: Our nations are poor. We advocate that poor countries should help each other and unite to establish a new international economic order."

A chairman of the conference gave the following beautiful description: "The South-South conference was convened in the spring. Spring marks the beginning and a bright future." The 1983 South-South conference in Beijing, which has created a new work style and yielded rich fruits, will certainly contribute to strengthening South-South cooperation among the Third World nations and establishing a new international economic order.

CSO: 4005/716

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GROUP OF 77 MEETING URGES SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

LD100243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Article: "Delegates to 'Group of 77' Ministerial Meeting Urge Further South-South Cooperation"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, April 8 (XINHUA)--Delegates to the ministerial meeting of the "Group of 77" have urged the strengthening of South-South cooperation so that the industrialized powers will treat the developing countries on an equal footing.

During the past two days, all those taking the floor pointed out that the aggravated worldwide economic crisis has resulted in inflation, price rises for products of the developed countries and the slow selling of primary products of the developing countries.

(Kun Chan Sik), leader of the delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said: "In order to establish a new international economic order, it is most important for the developing countries to strengthen their economic power and South-South cooperation under the principle of self-reliance and joint effort."

He said the developing countries should "cooperate with each other, exchange economic and technological achievements" and unite to expand South-South cooperation.

Abdelaziz Khellef, leader of the Algerian delegation and commerce minister, said economic cooperation among the developing countries "must be adapted to their aspirations for collective initiative, which is the main driving force in bringing about equal, long-standing and mutually beneficial cooperation in the world."

PLO delegation leader (Jassan Halifez) said the developing countries and non-aligned countries are seeking to restore their rights and establish a just international economic order so that nations will cooperate fairly and honestly.

Venezuelan delegation leader (Manuel Perez Guerrero) condemned certain big powers for "stubbornly maintaining the old order." The basis of the order,

he said, is that a few countries impose hegemony on the Third World, which accounts for three quarters of the world population. The big powers, which claim to be maintaining the order, are the major creators of the current world disturbance, he said.

He believes that the Buenos Aires meeting will certainly promote South-South cooperation further, he said.

CSO: 4000/104

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SFRY DEFENSE MINISTER ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

OW090308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 8 (XINHUA)--Yugoslav Defense Minister Admiral Branko Mamula stated here today there is no possibility of an improvement in the international military-political situation in the foreseeable future.

In the past five years military budgets in the world have doubled, he said.

Speaking in the Assembly of Yugoslavia, he stressed that the intensified arms race between the big powers and between the blocs is at the root of the current crisis.

Mamula said the planned deployment of new missiles in Europe, especially the deployment of medium-range missiles in Yugoslavia's neighboring countries, will aggravate the situation in the region.

On the situation in the Balkans, he said Albania's policy is a negative element to the security of the Balkans and therefore affects the security of Yugoslavia as well.

He said Yugoslavia works for making the Balkans a nuclear-free zone characterized by good-neighborly relations.

Assessing Yugoslavia's military-political and strategic position, Mamula stressed, "Notwithstanding all the dangers which we must not disregard, our international position continues strong and contributes significantly to the defense of our socialist, self-management and non-aligned country."

CSO: 4000/104

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLO REPRESENTATIVE ASSASSINATED IN PORTUGAL

OW101859 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Lisbon, April 10 (XINHUA)--A Palestine Revolution [as received] Organization (PLO) representative was killed today in Montechorro in southern Portugal.

The PLO representative Issam Sartawi, 47, was attending the 16th Conference of the Socialist International as an observer.

He was gunned down in the lobby of Hotel Montechorro at 9:07 this morning while waiting for entering the meeting hall to attend the closing session of the conference.

Witnesses said that a tall man went into the hotel and fired several shots at Sartawi who died on the spot. The assassin fled out of the hotel and vanished over the wall after the shooting, according to witnesses.

Sartawi's assistant, Anwar Abu Eisheh, was seriously wounded during the shooting.

Representatives to the conference, including General Secretary of the Portuguese Socialist Party Mario Soares and Spanish Prime Minister Filipe Gonzalez, delivered speeches condemning the assassination.

Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao has issued an order to close the border. Spanish Prime Minister Filipe Gonzalez decreed to tighten security measures along the Portugal-Spain border.

Palestinian National Council Secretary-General Muhammad Sebih in Cairo accused Israel of plotting the incident.

CSO: 4000/104

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SIGNS INDICATE OIL PRICES TO STABILIZE

OW100806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Article by Zhao Zijian: "Oil Price Free-for-All Fades Away"]

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)--The three-week-old suspense of further price cuts has begun to lift as reports coming in that major oil companies have signalled limited acceptance of Britain's new price of North Sea crude. [sentence as received]

Major North Sea customers, first the Royal Dutch/Shell group and then the Esso Petroleum and the British Petroleum (BP), who have been awaiting the rumoured further cuts by the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC), were reported on April 8 to have indicated their willingness to accept the new price at the 30-dollar-barrel of North Sea Brent oil, which drew a par with the new Nigerian price tag.

However, observers noted that the world oil market has firmed up as early as March 31, when Nigeria, whose crude competes with the North Sea oil, and other OPEC oil exporters such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia expressed their welcome of the second British cut.

In its comment on April 4, the authoritative oil publication "Middle East Economic Survey (MEES)" said that the OPEC and Nigerian acceptance of the new British price raised hopes for the stabilization of the oil market, which ended a nervous vigil of uncertainty and speculation of a possible free-for-all since the OPEC price agreement on March 14 that priced Nigerian light crude 50 cents below the North Sea crude of similar quality.

Such a development shows that a certain coordination has probably taken shape among the world's oil exporters.

In the 12-day London meeting last month, Saudi Arabia gave up its previous demand that price differential for Nigerian oil be doubled to three dollars, thus allowing Nigeria an edge to compete in the world market and ending the dispute between Gulf countries and North African oil exporters on oil price differentials that had disrupted the previous sessions of OPEC ministers.

Under pressure, OPEC countries also secured cooperation from non-OPEC oil exporters, who turned out about 20 million barrels of crude last year as against the 18 million by OPEC in terms of daily output.

Before and during the London meeting, some OPEC ministers had contacted Mexico and Britain for cooperation. Mexico openly supported an OPEC decision on new oil price by postponing its price drop after the U.S., the USSR, Britain, Norway and Nigeria announced their first cuts. The British refused overt cooperation, whose indecision held the world economic circles in suspense.

Fearing the serious consequence of a price war, both OPEC and non-OPEC countries have restrained themselves from doing something to trigger off the price collapse. Observers hold that various signs point to a stability of oil price for the present at least.

CSO: 4000/104

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PYM ON UK, SAUDI ROLE IN MIDEAST PEACE PROCESS

OW110844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Kuwait, April 10 (XINHUA)--Britain and Saudi Arabia are determined to play a positive and effective role in the efforts for peace in the Middle East, British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym told reporters at the end of his Saudi visit today, according to a Riyadh report.

The report said that Pym's talks with King Fahd and other leading Saudi officials covered a broad range including the Middle East situation and the Palestinian and Lebanese problems.

Pym's visit was originally scheduled for last January but unilaterally cancelled by Riyadh because of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to receive a delegation of the Arab Committee of Seven including a PLO representative.

On the Middle East situation, the British foreign secretary hoped that King Husayn of Jordan would take positive steps to promote negotiations.

He disclosed that Britain is considering governmental consultations with a senior PLO official on the Middle East peace process. He stressed that his country supports the self-determination of the Palestinian people.

Referring to the Lebanese problem, Pym said that Israel should not postpone the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon and should halt the establishment of settlements in the West Bank.

He also urged the United States to press Israel to change its policy in the occupied Arab lands and move towards negotiations.

Saudi Arabia and Britain all hold that the Iran-Iraq conflict should not be settled by military means, Pym stated.

The British foreign secretary arrived in Riyadh last Friday. He left there today for the United Arab Emirates.

CSO: 4000/104

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KIPRIANOU STRESSES UN ROLE IN CYPRUS SETTLEMENT

OW142010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Athens, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou said here yesterday that the Cyprus problem must be permanently internationalized in all directions involving the European Economic Community, the nonaligned countries, and the United States, and always within the framework of the United Nations.

President Kiprianou made the remark at a luncheon given in his honor by the Foreign Press Association of Greece at the end of his visit to Greece beginning 7 April. During his visit he had discussions with Greek leaders on coordinated efforts to find a solution to the Cyprus problem.

The Cypriot recourse to the United Nations will be discussed at the UN General Assembly next month.

Kiprianou said that the Cyprus issue will also be raised through Greek Prime Minister Papandreou at the EEC summit meeting in Stuttgart in June.

"It is inconceivable that the occupation of Cypriot territory should continue forever because it breeds tremendous dangers not only for Cyprus' survival, but also for the cause of peace and security in this sensitive part of the world," Kiprianou said.

Speaking to the Greek press on 12 April, both Kiprianou and Papandreou expressed optimism about a settlement being reached, according to Athens newspaper reports.

Papandreou said that there were new possibilities and prospects for reaching a settlement within the framework of the United Nations. "I am sure both governments (Cyprus and Greece) will proceed hand in hand to find a just solution to the Cyprus problem," he added.

The president left here for home today.

CSO: 4000/99

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MARX SYMPOSIUM SPEAKER HITS IDEOLOGICAL MONOPOLY

OW141952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--A Yugoslav representative said here yesterday that no national movement may force its viewpoints on others in the name of internationalism.

Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, made the statement at the Berlin seminar commemorating Karl Marx.

Historical experiences showed that attempts to establish ideological, political or organizational monopoly and to force viewpoints on others invariably brought about incalculable losses to the development of internationalism, Stojanovic said.

He advocated a relationship between parties and movements in line with the principles of independence, equality and mutual respect for each other's interests and viewpoints.

Speaking at the same seminar yesterday, Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, said the cause of peace demands equality between countries big and small, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and no use or threat force. [As received]

The 6-day Berlin seminar starting on 11 April was organized by the German Socialist Unity Party to commemorate the centenary of Marx's death and the 165th anniversary of his birth.

The seminar was attended by representatives from over 100 communist, nationalist and social democratic parties and liberation movements.

CSO: 4000/99

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI OFFICIAL DENOUNCES SRV'S 'WITHDRAWAL' TRICK

OW151142 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 15 (XINHUA)--ASEAN countries ignore Hanoi's announcement that it will begin a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, declared Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday.

Describing Hanoi's announcement as "only a small matter" and "an attempt to divert the world's attention" from the real issue in Kampuchea, Sitthi said that any response to the announcement by ASEAN countries "would only create confusion." "Why should we change our position?" he asked.

He reaffirmed ASEAN's position that Hanoi must withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people to have self-determination.

The spokesman of the Thai Supreme Command, Lt. General Wibun Raosathian, also said, "They (Vietnamese) would only tote their troops from one position to another."

The Thai newspaper "Nation Review" said editorially today that "Hanoi's intention is to divert attention from the recent fighting along the Thai-Kampuchean border and the expected offensive which has been predicted by Thai military analysts."

The editorial stressed, "Hanoi cannot withdraw any forces from Kampuchea because, if it does, the Phnom Penh regime will crumble like a sand castle built by children on the beach."

Some Asian and Western diplomats here pointed out that Hanoi's announcement has "nothing new." "Hanoi is just repeating its well-worn tactic of fight-talk, fight-talk," they added.

CSO: 4000/104

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTH AFRICAN STRATEGY AGAINST ZAMBIA REVEALED

OW160121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Lusaka, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--The UN Special Committee Against Apartheid has gathered enough evidence to show South Africa's three-tier strategy against Zambia--physical aggression, psychological warfare and acts of subversion.

This was disclosed by leader of the committee's delegation M. Sahnun when he gave details of the committee's findings in Zambia and Zimbabwe here yesterday.

Sahnun, who is also permanent representative of Algeria to the United Nations, said South African troops planted landmines on the Zambian soil, especially along the border with Namibia, sent war planes to fly into the Zambian airspace at a high speed, and supported insurgents to subvert the government.

He said the South African racist regime used "powerful radio stations transmitting in Lozi and Chewa (two main Zambian languages) to distort the Zambian Government's policies and create divisions."

He said South Africa has also infiltrated dissidents and its own agents into Zimbabwe to spread rumors among the white community and intimidate them. It has been trying hard to strangle Zimbabwe economically by attacking her rail routes through Mozambique with a view to forcing Zimbabwe to depend on the route to Cape Town.

He urged South Africa to refrain from carrying out destabilization acts against frontline states.

The UN committee's delegation arrived here on 10 April. It will also tour Tanzania, Botswana, Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho and Swaziland after 4 days of investigation in Zambia.

CSO: 4000/99

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUNGARY SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY LEADERS MEET

OW162101 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--The Hungarian communists will continue to pull all efforts for implementing the resolutions of their party's 12th national congress and fulfilling the country's 6th five-year plan.

This was stated in a resolution of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party on its work since the 12th congress in March 1980. It was adopted at an enlarged plenary session of the party Central Committee held on 12-13 April, according to local press reports today.

The resolution said the party's basic duty is to care about the people's security and take an active part in international activities so as to promote domestic socialist construction.

Referring to the domestic economic difficulties, the resolution said they have been caused by the world-wide economic recession, and shortcomings in the central leadership and enterprise management at home.

On international affairs, the resolution said the greatest danger to mankind can be eliminated and a world war is not unavoidable in spite of aggravated international tension.

Hungary will continue to strengthen friendly cooperation with socialist countries and expand multilateral and mutually beneficial relations with developing countries, the resolution said.

Meanwhile, Hungary will maintain and expand contacts with capitalist countries in politics, economy, culture, science and technology on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, the resolution said.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party, spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 4000/100

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' ANALYZES ICELANDIC GENERAL ELECTION TIMING

OW181037 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 18 Apr 83

["News Analysis: Why Is Iceland Holding General Elections Ahead of Schedule by XINHUA Correspondent Xie Linfeng"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Stockholm, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--Iceland will hold its general elections, originally scheduled to take place at the end of the year, on 23 April, according to an announcement by Prime Minister Gunner Thoroddsen.

According to the constitution of Iceland, general elections are held every 4 years. Iceland had its last elections in December, 1979. But worsening economy and increasing political frictions had forced the prime minister to dissolve the Parliament--Althing--on 14 March and call for early elections.

Fishery output, which is the backbone of Iceland's economy, reduced by half last year from the 1981 level. But that was not all. The country's inflation rate climbed to a peak 60 percent. Foreign trade deficit reached a point equivalent to 10 percent of the gross national product, while foreign debts amounted to 50 percent of GNP. The bleak international markets also hindered the development of some newly emerging industries in Iceland.

To cope with the deteriorating economic situation, the Icelandic Government put forward a make-shift economic program last August, including reduction of wage subsidies and business profits, and evaluation of the currency. But this program was strongly opposed by the opposition Social Democratic Party and the majority of the Independence Party. Even members from the minority faction of the Independence Party, who used to support Thoroddsen's government, issued a statement to criticize the program.

Failing to get the program approved by the deeply split Althing, Thoroddsen had to dissolve the Parliament and call for an early election.

But the chief task of the new Parliament then elected is to adopt a new constitution on the basis of which another general election, reportedly scheduled for June, will be conducted. It is only after that election that a new government will be formed.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

U.S. ENVOY ENDS ALGERIAN TALKS--Algiers, 13 Apr (XINHUA)--The United States wishes to maintain good relations with Algeria and other north African countries, said U.S. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger today. Eagleburger, who left here after a 3-day official visit, stated that he and Algerian leaders "discussed various aspects of the bilateral relations and international issues." "We reached identical views on some points and remain divided on others. But we believe it was a good start," he added. Referring to the situation in northwestern Africa, Eagleburger said that the United States hopes that the conflict in Western Sahara would be settled through negotiations between the conflicting sides. [Text] [OW141052 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 14 Apr 83]

WRITERS DEPART FOR FRANCE--Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese writers Ding Ling and Liu Binyan are leaving for France tomorrow on a visit at the invitation of the French Government. The two writers are among a number of well-known Chinese invited for a visit by the French Government before President Francois Mitterrand's official visit to China in early May. Others invited include scientists and reporters. Ding Ling, 79, is vice-chairperson of the Chinese Writers Association. Liu Binyan, a member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Writers Association, is one of China's most active middle-aged writers. His reportage "A Difficult Take-off" won a best reportage prize last March. President Mitterrand are [as received] expected to meet the Chinese writers. "Friendship is based on correct understanding," Ding Ling said. "We hope to know more about France and are willing to help the French people know more about China." She said she looks forward to reuniting with her old friends in France and meeting French writers and artists. [Excerpt] [OW141912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1409 GMT 14 Apr 83]

BULGARIA JAILS ITALIANS FOR ESPIONAGE--Sofia, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--The Sofia city court today sentenced two Italians to prison on the charge of collecting state secrets of Bulgaria, according to the Bulgarian News Agency BTA. Paolo Farsetti, 34, was sentenced to 10 years and 6 months in jail and Gabriella Orevisin was given a 3-year term. The two Italians came to Bulgaria as tourists. They were arrested when they were taking pictures of restricted military installations, including a barracks area, warships and military equipment. [Text] [OW151357 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 15 Apr 83]

TURKEY TO MODERNIZE AIRBASES--Ankara, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--The U.S. administration has asked for money from Congress for "the new bases for joint use in Turkey," said U.S. Secretary of Air Force Verne Orr during his recent visit to Turkey, a press report said here today. U.S. diplomats here explained that by new bases, Verne Orr meant the modernization of (about 10) air bases which have been agreed upon between the Turkish and the U.S. Governments. Verne Orr left Turkey this afternoon for Egypt after winding up a 3-day official visit. Verne Orr met high ranking Turkish officers, but no details of their talks were available. Informed sources here said that modernization of Turkish military airports was the top issue in their meetings. In a statement upon his arrival here, Verne Orr said: "The modernization of the airports will enable U.S. and NATO forces to be deployed to Turkey rapidly." [Text] [OW151320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 15 Apr 83]

SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL METERS SYMPOSIUM--Shanghai, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--A 5-day international meters and instruments symposium closed in Shanghai today. Chinese, American and Japanese experts delivered four academic reports and 87 papers at the symposium on many topics, including the use of instruments in energy conservation. Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine building, and Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai, attended a reception this evening in honor of the participants. [Text] [OW162148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 16 Apr 83]

CENTRAL AFRICA EXPANDS RADIO STATION--Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--The construction to expand the China-aided Bimbo radio station in Central Africa started yesterday, according to a report from Bangui. Among the over 1,000 persons attending the starting-ceremony were Andre Kolingba, head of state and chairman of the Military Committee of National Recovery, and other members of the committee. Addressing the ceremony, Central African Minister of Information Guillaume Lappo and Chinese Ambassador in Bangui Xu Jingwu both paid high tribute to the friendly relations and cooperation between Central Africa and China. A contract on the extension of the radio station was signed by China and Central Africa on 31 August last year. Under the contract, China will provide Central Africa with two China-made transmitters with a capacity of 50 kilowatts and aerial. [Text] [OW172022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 17 Apr 83]

EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL VIEWS 'VOLATILE' MIDDLE EAST--Cairo, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--The Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Israeli inhuman practices in the West Bank and Gaza as well as the continuation of erecting settlements "have created a volatile situation and an attitude of anxiety in Egyptian and Arab public opinion," said Egyptian deputy premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kanal Hasan 'Ali in a statement today. 'Ali said that following the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, it was likely that the Arab countries would join the peace process and Egypt was ready to exert efforts in this respect, but the Israeli acts aggravated the situation. He said that the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon will help end the present stalemate in peace efforts. He called for reaching an agreement between the PLO and King Husayn of Jordan. He asserted that the U.S. peace plan serves as a basis for negotiations and the Arab Fes plan contains some positive elements.

He urged the United States to continue efforts for peace and persuade Israel to stop the erection of settlements in the occupied territories. [Text] [OW172014 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 17 Apr 83]

ZHAO CABLES COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT--Beijing, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today cabled Colombian President Belisario Betancur a message of deep sympathy and solicitude for the people of earthquake-stricken city of Popayan for their grave loss in life and property. It was reported that hundreds of people were killed when an earthquake hit Popayan last Thursday. [Text] [OW051340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 5 Apr 83]

PASTORA JOINS ANTIGOVERNMENT FIGHT--San Jose, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--Eden Pastora, a former Sandinista war hero known as "Commander Zero," returned to Nicaragua to join the antigovernment armed struggle. Pastora, leader of an antigovernment organization known as ARDE (the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance), said in a communique here today that Nicaragua is suffering from another intervention. He called on the Nicaraguan people to unite in ousting the interventionists and their puppets. Pastora also asked the Sandinista Popular Army and popular militia to join the "new war of liberation" so as to save "the original and genuine Nicaraguan revolution" and obtain "freedom and democracy." Pastora returned from Costa Rica last March and is reportedly in Chontales, Nicaragua, leading the antigovernment struggle. Pastora rendered a meritorious service in toppling the dictator Anastasio Somoza. He once assumed the post of vice defense minister in the government led by the Sandinista National Liberation Front. He left Nicaragua for Costa Rica in July 1981 owing to differences with other government leaders. [Text] [OW162035 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 15 Apr 83]

JAPAN OPPOSES USSR MISSILES TO ASIA--Tokyo, April 3 (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Saturday expressed dissatisfaction with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's talk about moving Soviet SS-20 missiles from Europe to the Far East. In a speech here yesterday evening Abe said the Japanese Foreign Ministry will lodge a protest with the Soviet Government on the issue shortly. Gromyko was reported to have told a press conference in Moscow earlier the same day that Moscow is planning to move to Asia missiles withdrawn from Europe because nuclear weapons have been deployed in Okinawa and the waters off Japan's coasts. Abe said Japan has all along abided by its three-point non-nuclear policy of not possessing, not introducing and not bringing nuclear arms into Japan. Japan is opposed to any attempt in the talks on the reduction of medium range Euromissiles to move nuclear weapons to the Far East, he said. [Text] [OW030844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 3 Apr 83]

NORWAY REJECTS NUCLEAR-FREE PROPOSAL--Stockholm, April 8 (XINHUA)--The Norwegian Government has officially rejected Sweden's proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe, according to the daily "Dagens Nyheter" here today. The Norwegian Government announced the position in a note delivered to the Swedish ambassador in Oslo yesterday. The note said the nuclear-free zone proposal will "make it more difficult to reach an agreement in the talks on limitation of Euromissiles." It said any "proposal for arms limitation should not weaken the allies' joint defense or separate some of NATO's territories from its collective

security guarantee." Sweden made the proposal last December, which has received support from the Soviet Union, Finland and East European countries. In addition to Norway, Denmark has also declined to support the proposal. [Text] [OW082047 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 8 Apr 83]

WARSAW PACT MINISTERS MEET--Prague, April 7 (XINHUA)--Warsaw Pact foreign ministers today showed their anxiety about the proposed deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. In a communique issued at the end of a two-day conference here, they said there is still no progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, while preparations are unfolding for the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe at the end of this year. Special attention was reportedly attached at the meeting to nuclear strategy of the pact. The ministers supported a radical reduction in medium-range nuclear systems in Europe, but said that the question of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe must be solved in a manner excluding the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles. The participants in the meeting spoke in favor of establishing nuclear weapon-free zones in different parts of Europe. The pact is willing to hold political dialogues at all levels among countries, the communique said. The next meeting will take place in Sofia in next October. [Text] [OW080246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 8 Apr 83]

SOVIET PAPERS ON VIETNAMESE OFFENSIVE--Moscow, April 8 (XINHUA)--The Soviet "Pravda" in a commentary today described the recent Vietnamese armed attack on Kampuchean refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border and the Vietnamese violation of the Thai territory as Vietnamese volunteers helping the Kampucheans defend their sovereignty. The commentary even accused the press media in Southeast Asia of denouncing the Vietnamese creation of tension in the Thai-Kampuchean border. Showing no regard for the fact about Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea, the commentary alleged that Vietnam and the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime "have been pursuing a policy of peace and good neighborhood." Soviet "Izvestia" in a commentary on April 6 said that the Southeast Asian countries have launched a new all-round offensive against the Heng Samrin regime. It also advertised the Vietnamese plot for a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. [Text] [OW082040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 8 Apr 83]

WORSENING U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS--Washington, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--Arbatov, director of the United States of America Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, believes that Soviet-U.S. relations are "worse than at any other period since the Cuban missile crisis," and that "the danger of a confrontation and clash has now become a greater reality." The WASHINGTON POST, on 10 April, carried a report on his 8 April interview with a WASHINGTON POST reporter. During his interview, he expressed his worry that the relations between the USSR and the United States would "greatly deteriorate." Arbatov held that Soviet-U.S. relations have "already entered an extremely dangerous stage." He said: Although "the door for talks remains open, things look quite ominous." "A tiny spark may provoke another crisis." He accused the U.S. Government of lacking the "sense of responsibility," saying that "each step taken by the Reagan administration makes the situation even more unstable than before." Dwelling upon the 572

new-type medium-range guided missiles which the United States will begin to deploy in Western Europe at the end of this year, Arbatov said: The Soviet Union will make a dual response. On the one hand, it will take action to "restore the balance in the European theater," while on the other hand, it will "do the same thing strategically." [Text] [OW130643 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 11 Apr 83]

FRENCH-SPANISH MILITARY AGREEMENT--Madrid, April 12 (XINHUA)--France and Spain have decided to sign a new military cooperation agreement, declared French Defense Minister Charles Hernu here today at the end of his two-day official visit to Spain. He told a press conference that the new agreement will be signed when the Spanish defense minister visits France next October. The chief purpose of the new agreement, he said, is to cope with problems which the two countries are facing in Europe and the Mediterranean. In reply to a question whether the Spanish-French agreement would replace the Spanish-U.S. agreement, Hernu said, "France cannot replace the United States, but we don't like big powers to handle European affairs for us." The main content of the Spanish-French agreement is cooperation in advanced technology and in the production of new-type weapons. The new agreement will replace the agreement signed in 1970 between the two countries, according to an EFE report. [Text] [OW131020 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 13 Apr 83]

WEST EUROPEAN MAYORS MEET--Brussels, April 12 (XINHUA)--The mayors and peace activists from 15 cities of the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and Belgium today called on all the mayors of European cities to declare their cities nuclear-free zones. The two-day international meeting, which ended today, was sponsored by two peace and anti-nuclear organizations of Belgium. Participants in the meeting discussed the danger of the arms race and closer relations among nuclear-free cities. They asked all the mayors of the world to work for relaxation of international tension, uphold social justice on a broader scope in the world and adopt specific measures to make Europe a nuclear-free zone and guarantee the security of the West and the East. [Text] [OW131226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 13 Apr 83]

SOVIET GEOLOGISTS KILLED IN AFGHANISTAN--Islamabad, April 14 (XINHUA)--Two Soviet geologists together with 28 Soviet and Karmal troops were killed in Afghanistan's southwestern province of Farah on March 26 when they were conducting a geological survey for valuable minerals, reported the agency Afghan Press today. Several days before March 26, Soviet geological experts carried out survey aboard helicopters and planes flying at low altitude over Darabad area of Farah Province. They landed there for several times. Afghan freedom fighters who found their activities mined the area. On March 26, a group of Soviet geologists with an escort of tanks and military vehicles reached the mined area for detailed survey. As a result, four tanks and armoured cars and two other military vehicles were destroyed by mine blasts. 28 Soviet and Karmal troops and two geologists were killed on the spot. The resistance sources said that the Soviets had taken this risk for the sake of some valuable minerals existing in Darabad area which might be uranium or natural gas. [Text] [OW141850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 14 Apr 83]

PCI MEMBER HITS AFGHAN INVASION--Berlin, April 14 (XINHUA)--Aldo Tortorella, member of the national leadership of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], has condemned Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Aldo Tortorella, who is also member of the Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party, was speaking yesterday as a representative of his party at the Marx International Science Symposium which started here April 11. He also denounced the United States policy for aggravating the tension among big powers and exerting greater pressure upon the people of various countries, particularly Latin American countries, fighting for freedom and independence. He said power politics, especially the Soviet armed intrusion into Afghanistan, has produced extremely grave negative effects. The Italian Communist Party representative also pointed out that Marxism is not a religion, about which there is no such center that can make so-called genuine interpretations. [Text] [OW141522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 14 Apr 83]

DROUGHT-HIT STATES IN INDIA--New Delhi, April 14 (XINHUA)--The Indian Government has allotted a record sum of 4 billion rupees (about 400 million U.S. dollars) to 12 states and one union territory hit by drought to be utilised by March 31, 1983, the local press reported today. The minister of state for agriculture was quoted as saying in the Parliament yesterday that a total of 110,000 tons of foodgrains had been allotted to the states to be utilised for payment of part wages to labor in kind. Meanwhile, an amount of 110,000,000 rupees had been sanctioned on an ad-hoc basis for continuing relief measures during the current year. The minister also denied any starvation deaths in the country. He said some Parliament members had mentioned about famine conditions in western Rajasthan and a team of officers was deputed to visit the state. The state government assured them that foodgrains were available at reasonable prices, he said. However, Ram Vilas Paswan, Janata MP, disputed the minister's claim and asserted that there had been starvation deaths in various parts of the country. As reported before, more than 43 million hectares of cropped area and a population of 261 million are affected by drought this year. [Text] [OW141116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 14 Apr 83]

USSR WEAPONS TO SRV FORCES--Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--News from Bangkok: According to Western news agency reports, Prasong, chairman of the Thai National Security Council, said on 31 March that since October 1982 the Soviet Union has delivered 18 shiploads of weapons directly to Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea. Prasong made the statement when he condemned the massive attack by Vietnamese aggressor troops on refugee camps on the Kampuchean-Thai border on the same day. He said: Before the Vietnamese mounted the current attack, the Soviet Union had since last October delivered 18 shiploads of weapons directly to Kampuchea. In the past month, the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea obtained Soviet-made T-54 and T-55 tanks, 130-mm heavy artillery guns, AZ-23 ground-to-air missiles and multiple rocket launchers. Weapons supplied by the Soviet Union to Vietnam for the war in Kampuchea have increased by more than 200 percent over that in the 1981-1983 period. [Text] [OW032214 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0857 GMT 1 Apr 83]

SOVIET DELEGATION IN HEILONGJIANG--A five-member delegation of the Soviet Far East Trade Company headed by (Ke Lei Xue Fu), manager of the company, arrived in Harbin, Heilongjiang, on the morning of 30 March. (Qiu Feng), director of the provincial foreign trade department, met them at the station. Xie Yunqing, deputy governor of the province, and (Wang Shijie), deputy mayor of Harbin city, each received the delegation. [SK101210 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Mar 83]

SINO-FRENCH WINERY VENTURE--The first Sino-French joint venture winery has started out very well and China will be happy to see hundreds or even thousands of such fruitful joint ventures appear across the country soon, Wei Yuming, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, told a group of French businessmen yesterday in Beijing. The vice minister expressed hope that more joint ventures in other fields would be established between China and France. Guillaume d'Avout, managing director of the French Remy Martin (Far East) Ltd., told the vice minister that the joint venture is "trying to sell its products, Dynastrie dry wine, in France this year." D'Avout and three colleagues came to China for the fourth conference of the board of directors of the Sino-French Joint Venture Winery Ltd., which started yesterday in Beijing. [HK310136 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 31 Mar 83 p 2]

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PARTY AND STATE

IMPORTANCE OF REFORM IN VARIOUS ASPECTS EXPLAINED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 83 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Twenty-Five Questions and Answers on Reform"]

[Text] The year 1983 is the beginning of a comprehensive reform, and comrades on all fronts are today earnestly studying and discussing the issue. Based on the spirit of the speeches given by the leading comrades of the Party Central Committee at the National Staff and Workers' Ideological-Political Work Conference, we have compiled this set of questions and answers for consideration and reference by our readers.

1. Question: Why must reform be carried out?

Answer: In recent years, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out time and again that, to promote the four modernizations, we must carry out a series of reforms, for otherwise it will be impossible to achieve our goal. The reforms must thread through the entire course of the four modernizations. Bringing out the essentials, this interpretation should serve as an extremely important guiding ideology in our party's leadership of the four modernization construction. Nevertheless, many comrades do not have an adequate understanding of this issue which is linked with the success or failure of our entire cause, and they lack full mental preparation and a sober sense of urgency. Therefore, beginning now, we will bring it to the forefront, so that everyone, from the leaders to the masses, inside and outside the party, will recognize and solve it.

2. Question: What is the importance of reform?

Answer: To enable the comrades of the entire party to recognize the importance of reform, we will first recall the historical experiences of the past few years. From the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee to the 12th Party Congress, what was our party's general guiding ideology in carrying out the work? It was to bring order out of chaos.

Firm and orderly in our work, we have achieved today's situation in less than 4 years. If we say that bringing order out of chaos created the premise for the modernization construction, then, reform, viz., destroying the old and establishing the new, will certain provide a reliable guarantee for its success.

3. Question: What enlightenment has the agricultural reform given us?

Answer: To assimilate wisdom from historical experiences, we must cite the proof from the agricultural reform. Today, the whole party, whole army and all nationalities throughout the country rejoice over the great improvement of China's agriculture. Why has agriculture, once our most worrisome subject, now taken the lead? The main reason is the tremendous reform carried out by us in its policies, systems and operation and management, and also the changes in the leadership style. It has been a bold and unprecedented reform. Naturally, hereafter we must continue its development and perfection. The success of the agricultural reform and the things learned by us constitute a great enlightenment, giving us ground to believe that the reform on other fronts will also bring new successes and new leadership abilities.

4. Question: What is the difference between reform and "continuous revolution?"

Answer: Our party firmly discarded the so-called "continuous revolution under the conditions of the proletarian dictatorship" proposed in the "Great Cultural Revolution." "Continuous revolution" refers to "one class overthrowing another." Why should there be such a "continuous revolution?" The answer was because a new exploiting class might emerge, and emerge first in the party. It was of course a subjective fabrication. One should say that the so-called "continuous revolution" whereby "one class overthrows another" has neither the economic, nor the political, base. However, contradictions are still found in our society. Before the basic completion of the socialist reform, the main contradiction is between the people's ever growing material and cultural needs and the backward socialist production. Thus, we must readjust certain aspects and links of the production relations and the superstructure which are not adapted to the economic base, so that the production relations and productive forces, and the superstructure and the economic base will progress in harmony. For this reason, reform becomes necessary. We should distinguish the two different principles leading to two different results: The principle of the "continuous revolution under the conditions of the proletarian dictatorship" is wrong and harmful; the principle of the necessity for a socialist society to carry out reforms in all aspects is correct and essential.

5. Question: Why is reform also a revolution?

Answer: In terms of eradicating certain outmoded and obsolete links in the production relations and superstructure and of liberating the

productive forces and propelling the progress of society, reform is also a revolution, and a profound one. Not "one class overthrowing another," nor for the purpose of fomenting violent repercussions in the politics of the state and society, this revolution aims at breaking down, through reform, the practice of the "large-pot rice," fully activating people's socialist fervor and raising the productive forces to a new level relatively rapidly, in order to create more wealth and bring prosperity to the state and the people.

6. Question: What is the criterion to determine whether a reform is correct or incorrect?

Answer: The criterion to determine whether a reform is correct or incorrect is whether it is beneficial to the building of a socialism with Chinese characteristics, to the prosperity and development of the state and to the well-being and happiness of the people.

7. Question: How should the foreign model be treated in the reform?

Answer: In the method of planning and the system of operation and management, our socialist construction, for a fairly long time, was subjected to certain influences of the foreign model. As proved by practice of several decades, this model is unsuccessful on many issues and incompatible with the national conditions of China. Today, we have set the struggle goal to be reached at the end of this century, yet the unsuccessful and harmful model seriously fetters our hands and feet, confines the minds of many of our comrades and, in the final analysis, blocks the development of the productive forces. If we do not carry out the reforms earnestly, we run the danger of failing to achieve our struggle goal. Thus, we feel a greater sense of urgency of the reform.

8. Question: What is the general policy of reform?

Answer: The general policy of reform should be: Start from reality and carry it out comprehensively and systematically, firmly and in an orderly manner.

9. Question: What is meant by carrying out the reform comprehensively and systematically?

Answer: "Comprehensively" means that all fronts all areas, all branches and all units have the tasks of reform; they must all destroy the old frameworks, conventions and styles which block our progress and study the new conditions, solve the new issues, summarize the new experiences and create new rules. It is wrong to feel that problems are only found in other people and other places while one oneself and one's own unit are completely correct.

10. Question: What is meant by carrying out the reform firmly and in an orderly manner?

Answer: A large-scale reform is naturally a formidable and complex matter and requires careful consideration and seeking the truth from the facts. For this reason, the Party Central Committee decided to carry out the reform step by step and after tests at selected points, thereby forestalling doing things over and over again and creating confusion. Thus, the entire party must follow the steps decided by the Party Central Committee and firmly carry out the reform in an orderly manner.

11. Question: How is the progress of China's structural reform?

Answer: In 1981, the Party Central Committee decided to give first priority to structural reform and complete it in 3 phases in about 3 years. Last year, the first phase of the reform of the central level was completed. Reform in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and in municipalities and prefectures directly under the central government will be completed before next September, and that of the county level and below in the coming winter and next year.

12. Question: What are the main flaws and problems in our existing structures?

Answer: The main flaws and problems in our existing structures are: overstaffing, wrangling among one another, cadre aging, and low efficiency. Therefore, the reform must achieve the following goal: structural simplification, personnel reduction, leadership team readjustment, and higher efficiency.

13. Question: What are the major demands in the structural reform?

Answer: They are, on the one hand, freely and boldly recruiting a large group of comrades, who have both ability and political integrity, are in the prime of life, possess scientific and cultural knowledge and are courageous in blazing new trails, into the leading teams of the various levels and, on the other hand, enabling a large number of old comrades to withdraw to the second line, and making arrangements for and giving consideration to them earnestly and responsibly.

14. Question: Why is the power of the cities to manage the economy to be enlarged?

Answer: Today, there are many medium-sized cities throughout the country with fairly large populations and fairly developed industries. Most of these areas have two sets of leaderships, municipal and prefectural. The interlocking and overlapping leadership structure has resulted in severing, in the economic life, the urban from the rural, and the vertical from the horizontal, and causing all kinds of troubles and difficulties to the development of industry and agriculture. All areas have agreed to gradually merge the prefectural and the municipal, enlarge the power of the city to manage the economy, and let the municipality lead its surrounding

counties and villages, in order to develop its role in organizing industrial and agricultural production and circulation.

15. Question: What is the reason for the lack of vitality of the socialist economy?

Answer: For a long time, many of our comrades have felt that the main flaw of the socialist economy is the lack of vitality, viz., the lack of the proper initiative and flexibility on the part of the enterprises and the proper enthusiasm and sense of responsibility on the part of the staff and workers. We have grounds to go deeper and ask: With the creation of the production means public ownership and the solution of the contradiction between the social character of capitalist production and production means private ownership, why has socialism failed to bring forth the proper vitality? Why, on the basis of upholding the public ownership of production means, has the reform of the agricultural operation and management system brought forth a tremendous vitality like a volcanic eruption? Why do some independently operated small enterprises have a high productivity in spite of their very poor technical strengths? Why, once the operation and management have been reformed, large enterprises like Shoudu Steelworks make a marked improvement in economic benefit? Obviously, the lack of vitality of the socialist economy cannot be blamed on public ownership. Anyone having doubts in this respect will be making grave mistakes. The main issue is the backward operation and management pattern.

16. Question: What are the tasks confronting our economic work?

Answer: We are today confronted with two major tasks: system reform and technological transformation. Only good systems will create the conditions for technological transformation. Conversely, without good systems, technological transformation will have no inherent impetus, and the good scientific and technological results cannot be effectively introduced and applied. As proved by our positive and negative experiences of several decades, an advanced ownership system must still rely on an advanced pattern for its operation. On this issue of a fundamental nature, we must be bold in reform and innovation.

17. Question: What are the results of the experiments on the operation responsibility system in industry and commerce in recent years?

Answer: Inspired by the production responsibility system in agriculture in recent years, we conducted in industry and commerce some experiments on the enterprise operation responsibility system in various forms. In basic demands and basic practice, this kind of operation responsibility system can be summarized as a system which centers on contracting, integrates the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and links the welfare of the staff and workers with the fruits of labor. As proved by the pilot projects, it is feasible for both small and large enterprises, both collective and popular ownership enterprises, both

industry and commerce-communication-transportation, both established enterprises and capital construction projects, and both profitable enterprises and those needing state subsidy, and also for some other undertakings. Again, as proved by the pilot projects, as long as the contracting is rational, production conditions will change and production order and labor discipline will improve rapidly, resulting in large increases in state revenue, financial resources for public facilities and welfare projects and higher wages for the staff and workers. Reform in enterprise operation and management propels the wage system to progress toward the introduction of job wages and floating wages which fluctuate with the quality of operation, thereby embodying more effectively the principle of to each according to his labor, raising the socialist awareness of the staff and workers, and promoting the improvement of the party style and social mood. The reform of the enterprise operation and management pattern will also promote reforms in taxation, commodity price and circulation, changing, in all aspects, the "large-pot rice" syndrome, making the staff and workers feel the "pressure" and giving them the conditions to fully develop their "vitality." It appears that this tide of reform is irresistible.

18. Question: Besides structural and economic reforms, what others are there?

Answer: What we are faced with is a comprehensive system reform. Therefore, besides the reforms in the structural and economic aspects, politics and law, foreign affairs, labor, personnel, propaganda, science and technology, education, culture, information, publishing, public health, physical education and the various people's organization, viz., all branches, have the tasks of reform. There are only differences in focus, but no question of whether there will be reform. Only reform will open up a new phase, create new experiences and fairly rapidly improve the ideological level and leadership skills of the broad cadres.

19. Question: How is the work on intellectuals to be further improved?

Answer: For a long time, we followed an incorrect principle and many ultra-leftwing policies on the intellectuals. This mistake has been corrected in our guiding ideology. Nevertheless, many areas have not properly implemented it, many comrades have not rectified their thinking, and problems in the concrete policies and systems in the aspects of management and employment of intellectual cadres await solution. We must continue the intensive education in the party's intellectuals policy among the entire party and all nationalities throughout the country and vigorously inspect the conditions of its implementation. We must encourage the broad intellectuals to go among the masses, into practice and to the forefront of production, and enable them to bring forth their wisdom and intelligence in the fiery struggles of the four modernization construction. After the results of their research and rationalization suggestions have produced a benefit in production, or after they have rendered service to the masses in education, culture and public health,

and when the production departments and the laborers are willing to give them more pay for their assiduity, we should freely ensure, in policy and system, their rational remuneration. We will actually be encompassing them under the principles which are upheld among the workers and peasants. This also is a task in the nature of reform. We hope that the departments and areas with large numbers of intellectuals will take the lead to make achievements in this reform.

20. Question: What are the tasks in the reform of political-legal work?

Answer: Since the Third Plenary Session, we have done much work in the political-legal aspect, and the achievements are obvious. Our political-legal branch, mainly public security, has long dedicated itself to protecting the people's democratic dictatorship and their security and interest, which the people will never forget. We must use our brains and earnestly ponder whether there is also an issue of reform in political-legal work. The traditional practice of our political-legal work, especially public security, focused on the detection, trial and punishment of our class enemies and all kinds of anti-socialist elements. It was completely essential before the completion of the socialist reform. But today, basic changes have occurred in the political circumstances of our state: The exploiting class, as a class, has been eliminated; over 99 percent of the population belong in the category of the people; the party's policies are gaining ever greater support among the masses; the number and the area of activity of the counterrevolutionaries and anti-socialists are gradually diminishing. True, class struggles still exist within a certain sphere and, under the conditions of the open door policy, the infiltration of all kinds of external hostile forces is inevitable. Under this situation, we must never relax our struggle against the hostile elements. However, our political-legal work, especially public security, must, in line with the changes in domestic political circumstances, introduce the necessary changes, reinforce comprehensive administration and focus on preventing crimes and redeeming the wrongdoers by education. In political-legal work, we should closely cooperate with the party's propaganda branch and people's organizations, make more contact with the masses, the young people and thousands of households, and perform more work on ideological enlightenment and prompt reconciliation and transformation, while punishing without delay according to law the very small number of incorrigible serious criminals. In other words, we should practice positive "security administration," not negative "security protection." Thus, it will become possible for us to unfold a new phase in political-legal work and open a new path for the public security work of our socialist state.

21. Question: What are the demands on the Communist Party members in the reform?

Answer: Our Communist Party members consider remolding the world their own task. In the past, we turned a dark China into a bright China. Today, we want to turn a backward China into a wealthy and strong China.

The general goal of our remolding is to follow our own path and build a socialism with Chinese characteristics. As we are revolutionaries, our thinking must develop with the development of history. We should be willing to assimilate all new ideas, new creations and new experiences which are compatible with the interest of the people and the demand of the times, and boldly cast aside all old frameworks, old conventions and old styles which are incompatible with the new historical tasks and the demands of the revolutionary practice. Courage in reform is a quality of the revolutionary. We must establish, among all the comrades in the party, the momentous guiding ideology that a socialist society must still carry out reforms in all aspects.

22. Question: Why must historical experiences be earnestly summarized in the reform?

Answer: The Party Central Committee already pointed out a year and a half ago: We have completed the historical mission of bringing order out of chaos in the party's guiding ideology. It is correct. Nevertheless, the completion of the task in "the party's guiding ideology" does not mean that the guiding ideology of all trades and professions has been rectified. Therefore, all fronts and all departments must earnestly and systematically summarize their own historical experiences and clarify which ones among the guiding ideologies and regulations and systems of their own units prior to the Third Plenary Session, or prior to the "Great Cultural Revolution," are correct and which ones incorrect, and which ones were once correct, but are now outdated and inappropriate with the changes in circumstances. We may say that whether the guiding ideologies of the various areas, departments and fronts are correct or not is the foremost issue in reform. If we neither summarize our historical experiences, nor study assiduously the new circumstances and new issues, it will be impossible to unfold a new phase, and we will drop behind. Conversely, as long as we will examine the past and master the present, uphold the correct and rectify the incorrect, we will propel all tasks forward vigorously.

23. Question: What are the incorrect attitudes to be avoided and overcome in the reform?

Answer: Comrade Mao Zedong once said incisively that people must remold themselves in the course of remolding the objective world. Ours is a great cause. In face of the complex revolutionary practice, the existence of diverse views is normal and discussions are a good thing. Developing democracy and pooling our wisdom will enable us to make less mistakes, or, at least, to make no major mistakes. Naturally, there is another situation: Basically unconcerned about the prosperity and development of the state and the people, some individuals are only interested in their personal gains or losses, undertaking whatever suitable to their taste and resisting whatever unsuitable, boldly doing whatever profitable to themselves in disregard of the tremendous losses to the state, and arbitrarily arguing against whatever unprofitable to themselves but urgently needed

by the state and the people. Some comrades attribute it to departmentalism. Actually, it is not a matter of partial and local interests, but the malignant inflation of egoism, which is the most harmful unhealthy trend in the party. In face of this unhealthy trend, the feeling of helplessness on the part of many of our comrades is not proper. To handle such issues, we should boldly tackle and confront them, like pouring water off a steep roof, like splitting a bamboo with a knife. When we say that we must be bold and resolute in unfolding a new phase, it includes a clear-cut attitude on such unhealthy trends.

24. Question: What is the role of the worker class in the reform?

Answer: We should firmly believe that the overwhelming majority of the worker class has a strong desire for reform, and only a very small number holds a doubtful and negative attitude. The majority of the latter consists of those who do not know how to reform or are doubtful of the outcome. We should enable the broad cadres and worker masses understand fully that the incorrect policy of reclining on socialism and relying on the "large-pot rice" is the soil for the spread of the backward thinking among a minority of the staff and workers, that eliminating this incorrect policy will improve the lives of the broad staff and workers as well as further activating their socialist fervor, promoting the development of production and increasing the wealth of the state and society, and that it is completely compatible with the current and long-range interests of the worker class.

25. Question: What do the party organizations have to do in the reform?

Answer: The basic goal of the party's ideological-political work is to enhance our capacity to understand and remold the world. In the entire course of reform, the party organizations of all levels, from the central to the local, must include reinforcing ideological-political work in their important agenda and, by freeing themselves from routing administrative matters and concentrating adequate time and energy, adopt effective measures for its success. It should be considered an important reform in party building. One important task in the current ideological-political work is to give all the party members and staff and workers and the entire worker class a vivid education on the superiority of the socialist system and on the operation and management patterns of the socialist economy, and enable them to recognize the relations between reform and the achievement of the lofty goal of communism. We should mobilize and organize the worker class to take the front rank of reform and support, participate in and lead it. We must make the leading cadres of all levels and the broad worker masses bring forth their communist spirit and place their concern for the interests of the state and the whole in the first place at all times. Meanwhile, we must make the broad cadres understand that the interests of the state and the whole must contain those of the masses, and that discussing the interests of the state apart from those of the masses and setting the former against the latter are extremely incorrect and harmful.

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PARTY AND STATE

QIANG XIAOCHU'S JILIN CONGRESS REPORT

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["Full text" of Qiang Xiaochu's report delivered at the Fourth Jilin Provincial Party Congress on 23 March: "Resolutely Implement the Guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and Create a New Situation in All Fields of Work in Jilin Province"--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: The fourth provincial party congress has convened under the excellent situation in which efforts have been made to implement in depth the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress to conduct reforms in an all-round way, as well as in which the program of achieving socialist modernization is developing vigorously. In line with the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, the fourth provincial party congress is aimed at reviewing past work, chiefly the work done in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, summing up experience and lessons gained in work and at devising the province's fighting target for the new historic period and tasks for the next 5 years. The congress is also aimed at arousing party organizations and the broad masses of party members and the people of various nationalities across the province to strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the province.

Now, I, on behalf of the third provincial CPC committee, would like to present the following report to the fourth congress for your consideration:

1. A review of past work.

The 10-year turmoil has brought about serious damage to the party and the country. The damage to our province was extremely serious. The principal responsible person and his followers in the provincial CPC committee in that period actively followed the counterrevolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and schemed to usurp party and state power. By taking advantage of the power in hand, they adopted every possible means to frame the leading personnel of the party and the state, to ruthlessly attack and persecute leading cadres at all levels throughout the province and to suppress the people of various nationalities by fabricating a large number of wrong and false cases, so that a large number of cadres and the masses were persecuted to death, injury or disability. Party organizations at all

levels were seriously damaged and various construction undertakings were destroyed. In March 1971, on the occasion of the third provincial CPC congress, the principal responsible person and his followers in the provincial CPC committee continued to uphold in an all-round way the wrong theory and practice performed in the Great Cultural Revolution. The report and resolutions of the congress, as well as its ideological, political and organizational guiding principles were totally wrong. Their crimes aroused the broad masses of party members, cadres and the people throughout the province to great indignation and to actively taking various boycott struggles against them.

As soon as the "gang of four" was smashed, the CPC Central Committee readjusted the leading body of the provincial CPC committee and dismissed the principal responsible person of the provincial CPC committee in that period from all his positions inside or outside the party. During the 2-year period from the smashing of the "gang of four" to the eve of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province carried out step by step the work of exposing crimes and conducting criticism and investigations, so that the broad masses of cadres and the people, by overcoming various difficulties and obstructions and bearing in mind the actual situation, exposed and criticized the "gang of four" and their followers in the province for their towering crimes. They basically found every person and deed that was related to the counterrevolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and thoroughly destroyed the "gang of four's" factional setup in the province. Then, the province began to readjust leading bodies at all levels, to eliminate riff-raff and smash-and-grabbers, to correct all wrong and false cases, to implement policies and to make efforts to restore and develop the national economy and the work on other fronts. Therefore, various undertakings across the province have taken a turn for the better.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a great turn in history, our province, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, has done a great deal of work in various fields in making efforts to surmount numerous difficulties caused by the 10-year turmoil. According to the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee, our province made up among the people the missed lesson teaching that the theory of practice is the sole criterion in testing truth. While eliminating the erroneous thinking of the leftist line, the province criticized the tendency of bourgeois liberalism, conducted education among the people on upholding the four basic principles and enhanced ideological and political work.

In studying the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," our province has guided the broad masses of party members and cadres to correct their thinking by correctly discerning major questions in the history of our party, particularly discerning the great importance of Comrade Mao Zedong's historic position in China's revolution and the importance of regarding Mao Zedong Thought as the party's guiding ideology. The province has rehabilitated cadres and the masses who were persecuted or framed during the Great Cultural Revolution, further implemented the party's policies and handled a number of

problems left over in the past. The province has also further readjusted or reorganized leading bodies at all levels, particularly at or above county level, restored to leading posts veteran cadres who were persecuted during the Great Cultural Revolution and has selected a large number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to reinforce leading bodies at all levels. The province has strengthened the building of party organizations at grassroots levels, the conducting of education among party members and the conducting of discipline inspection. In particular, efforts have been made to enhance the studying and implementation of the several guiding principles of inner party political life, to enhance education among the people across the province on the party's spirit, style and disciplines and to enhance the inspection of these studying activities, resulting in an obvious turn for the better in party style.

According to the strategic policy of the central authorities on shifting the party's work emphasis to economic construction, the province has gradually oriented economic undertakings to a healthy road by implementing the principle of readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading. The province has reaped bumper agricultural harvests year after year and has scored relatively rapid development in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery and in domestic sideline production. Thus, a picture of prosperity prevails in rural areas across the province. In industry, the province has scored marked achievements in enlivening the economy, reforming systems and conducting enterprise readjustment and consolidation, and has begun to achieve a change in the passive situation. In commerce, the province has conducted reforms in systems. Markets in both urban and rural areas have gradually become brisk and commodity supply has steadily increased. Commodity prices have basically become stable. The province has also scored certain developments in foreign trade and has achieved a turn for the better in financial affairs. The people's income has increased year after year and their livelihood has improved.

In strengthening the building of spiritual civilization, the province has carried out the activities of "five stresses" and "four beauties," the civility month campaign and youth guiding month campaign, resulting in fairly good achievements scored by the masses in cleaning the dirty environment and improving social disorder and service quality, as well as resulting in the steady upgrading of understanding among the people and in a gratifying change in social morale. The undertakings of education, science, culture, sports and public health have been restored and developed. In conducting family planning, the province has scored marked achievements. In public security, the province has conducted consolidation in a comprehensive way and has scored marked achievements dealing serious blows in accordance with law in a timely manner at criminals who have seriously jeopardized social peace. The province has also won a great victory in struggle against serious crimes in the fields of the economy, politics and culture. The struggle in these fields is developing in depth.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have scored marked achievements in implementing the party's line, principles and policies. This is the main aspect of the work done by the province. There

are still shortcomings and faults stemming from major questions in our work. Some work lagged behind due to the development of the situation during a certain period and the demands of the masses. Some was carried out in a slow and short pace during a certain period. All of these problems have already been handled or are being dealt with. As for some of these problems, it is necessary to further upgrade understanding and to adopt effective measures so as to solve them more satisfactorily and quickly and to catch up with the arrangement and demand set forth by the CPC Central Committee.

In reviewing past work, particularly in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have fully recognized that earnest efforts should be made to draw a lesson from the experience gained in the following aspects:

1. It is necessary to uphold the ideological line of Marxism and consciously act in unison with the CPC Central Committee politically. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has established anew an ideological line of Marxism, which is a sign that the party has realized an historical change, and is also an ideological foundation of the party in setting forth the political line and other principles and policies. The ideological line of Marxism also is a premise for us to accurately understand and implement the party's line, principles and policies.

Practice has shown that only by upholding the ideological line of Marxism can we unswervingly implement the principles and policies set forth in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, can we have our work catch up with the new trend and with the pace of the CPC Central Committee and can we consciously act in unison politically and ideologically with the CPC Central Committee. The outcome of our efforts to uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and to accurately implement the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee reveals that a large number of wrong and false cases have been rehabilitated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, that a large number of problems left over from the past have been dealt with and that industrial and agricultural production and various undertakings have been restored and developed. If we fail, however, to uphold the ideological line of Marxism and bind ourselves with out-of-date ideas, regulations and rules, we will be irresolute in implementing the principles and policies set forth in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, would have our work lag behind the new trend and the pace of the CPC Central Committee and would be unable to consciously act in unison politically and ideologically with the CPC Central Committee. Shortcomings and faults appearing in our work in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and backwardness incurred over that period in some demands set forth by the CPC Central Committee mean that we have not totally shaken off the yoke of the longstanding leftist ideology so that we have lacked deep understanding on the new principles and policies set forth by the CPC Central Committee in line with the need of the new historic period and that we have not implemented them in a timely and resolute manner. To enable our thinking to further conform with

reality and our subjective world to further conform with the objective one so as to consciously and correctly implement the party's principles and policies, we must sum up historic experience and lessons in a seek-truth-from-fact manner in line with the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" and with the guiding ideology set forth by the CPC Central Committee for the drive for reform. We must scientifically analyze and differentiate theories, policies, systems, regulations and rules enforced in the period before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and even before the Great Cultural Revolution and must see to it that some of them are correct, that some are wrong, that some are out of date and that some are still available. Our efforts in this regard are aimed at enabling ourselves to thoroughly shake off the yoke of the leftist and out-of-date regulations and rules and the influence of habit so as to continuously discover new questions, to solve new problems, to sum up new experience and to devise new measures in order to closely follow the CPC Central Committee, to catch up with the new trend and to march forward by opening new paths.

2. In proceeding from the actual situation, it is necessary to master and apply the law of economic construction. Practice performed during the past many years has shown that mastering and applying the law of economic construction by proceeding from the actual situation is the important experience gained by our province in being free from suffering setbacks and in totally or partly avoiding detours in order to achieve sound development in economic construction. Over the past 30 years, we have repeatedly endured suffering in industry, agriculture and commerce in the period of the Big Leap Forward, particularly in the Great Cultural Revolution, because of the influence of the "left" deviationist errors that run against the laws of the economy and nature. This has extremely and adversely affected the development of the socialist cause. Our lessons drawn in this regard are extremely profound. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have made steady progress in discerning the state of affairs throughout the province and in studying the law of economic construction for the program of realizing socialist modernization by implementing the party's correct line and by eliminating the influence of the leftist line. However, we have not understood in depth and have not taken action on issues such as laying the province's economic development on the foundation of its own natural resources by giving full play to the province's superiority and by exploiting strong points and avoiding shortcomings in order to accelerate the pace of development; correctly dealing with the relationship between "connotation" [nei han] and "extension" [wai yan]--dealing well with the relationship between accelerating technical transformation and progress by taking advantage of the foundation of existing enterprises and by tapping the latent power of production and expanding production of new products by establishing additional plants; developing agriculture, industry and commerce in an all-round way and conducting comprehensive management among them; accurately implementing the principle of a dominant planned economy supplemented by market regulation; and giving the fullest play to the role of science, technology and education in developing the economy. This has indicated that we urgently need to study further and master the law of economic construction for socialist modernization so as to accelerate the pace of economic construction in our province.

The program of achieving socialist modernization urges us to possess the knowledge of modern sciences. If we allow the leading personnel who are still amateurs in their profession to be in charge of economic work for a long time and to seize great power, with which they can often act against the law of the economy and nature, we will certainly suffer setbacks. This issue merits our self-examination. To meet the needs of the new situation, we must double our efforts to study theories and sciences and to master our professional knowledge so as to be armed as soon as possible with modern scientific knowledge and so that we can become experts who know politics well, are full of knowledge and are able to take up managerial work. We must go deep into reality to conduct investigations and study so as to clearly discern the situation prevailing in the province, to grasp firsthand data and to be able to do things according to objective law while continuously making further exploration. Efforts should be made to overcome blindness in action and upgrade consciousness and to remove old things and create something new so as to open a path with the province's characteristics in economic construction.

3. It is necessary to uphold the mass line and respect the pioneering spirit of the masses. Following the mass line is the fundamental practice raised by our party. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the vast number of the people, under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee's correct line, have pushed forward the program of achieving socialist modernization along a flourishing road by fully displaying their wisdom and intelligence as well as their socialist enthusiasm and creativeness. That is exactly where our strength and hope for prosperity lie. Contracting agricultural responsibility with payment linked to output represents a new path that has been paved by the province that, under the guidance of the principle on emancipating minds set forth by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, has given full play to the pioneering spirit of the masses and has shaken off the yoke of the leftist influence and out-of-date regulations and rules. Facts have shown that only by upholding the mass line, respecting the pioneering spirit of the masses, giving guidance to the masses and doing things according to the masses' will can we implement the party's principles and policies successfully and can we achieve flourishing development in various undertakings. However, if we are divorced from the masses, do things by subjective will alone and even bind the masses hand and foot, we will be unable to implement the party's principles and policies in a down-to-earth manner, would face passive status in work, would have our work bogged down and would even suffer setbacks.

Over the past few years, in conducting industrial, agricultural and other undertakings, we have encountered various difficulties, such as worrying about whether or not the enactment of economic responsibility systems would adversely affect the state's income and worrying about whether or not the large-scale enforcement of agricultural responsibility systems would adversely affect the utilization of farm machines and scientific farming. As a matter of fact, only by earnestly carrying out study and summing up experience gained by the masses in practice can we certainly overcome these difficulties. Many problems are not easily solved while

responsible personnel persist in staying at their offices to indulge in excess meditation. However, as soon as they go deep into the masses, such problems can be readily solved. This has indicated that leaders should be closely connected with the practice of the masses. They should be good at soliciting the people's opinions and experience and then, at summing up their opinions and experience and improving their inadequacy, as well as at popularizing these model experiences among the masses. As for new experience gained by the masses that has been proven favorable, it is necessary to resolutely affirm it and widely popularize it. As for those that cannot be proved favorable for the time being, it is necessary to allow the masses to conduct more experiments rather than to impose restrictions on them arbitrarily. As for incorrect ways to do things among the masses, it is also necessary to give guidance to them and adopt adequate measures to push them to transform themselves into a positive status. Only by doing so can we bring into full play the greatest enthusiasm and creativeness for socialism among the masses and can we make full use of the masses' wisdom and intelligence to score new achievements in creating a new situation of socialist modernization in the province.

Comrades, reviewing past work and summing up experience and lessons are aimed at accelerating more rapid development in various undertakings. The general target for the new historic period set forth by the 12th CPC Congress has set up a grand blueprint for us to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Under the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, we should exert all-out efforts to build Jilin by the end of this century into a marketable grain base of the country; into an agricultural region with the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery, with the comprehensive management among agriculture, industry and commerce and with high productivity of commodities; into an industrial region with superiority in material resources, with the additional superiority of chemical and machine-building industries, with the fairly balanced development between light and heavy industries and with the advanced industrial standard of the country; and into a province with highly developed science and technology, culture and education, with stable public security, with good morality and social morale, with unity among the people of various nationalities, with a strong border defense, with the people who live and work in peace and contentment and with a prosperous situation in both urban and rural areas.

In the days to come we must carry out institution and system reform in a comprehensive and step-by-step manner, actively strengthen the building of the socialist spiritual civilization, consolidate the party work style and the party's organizations, enhance the combat strength of the party organizations at all levels and resolutely deal blows to serious criminal activities that will disrupt the socialist economy and the socialist system so as to ensure a smooth development in the socialist four modernizations undertakings. In the 5 years between this congress and the next one, we must strive to do well in all spheres of work, and to achieve without fail a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation, social habits and the party work style in order to lay a good foundation for quadrupling the province's industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century.

2. Prospects for economic development and tasks for the coming 5 years.

In line with the strategic plan of the 12th national party congress and our province's actual situation, in the coming 20 years from 1981 to the end of this century, our province's fighting objective for economic construction will be to strive to double our annual industrial and agricultural output value under the premise of continuously improving economic benefits. On the basis of the total annual industrial and agricultural output value of 18.62 billion yuan in 1980, we must strive to increase it to 74.5 billion yuan, with an average annual increase of 7.2 percent. Of this, we must increase agricultural output value from 5.36 billion yuan to 16 billion yuan--an average annual increase of 5.6 percent--and industrial output value from 13.26 billion yuan to 58.5 billion yuan--an average annual increase of 7.7 percent. With industrial and agricultural development, the incomes of the urban and rural people will also double that of before and the material and cultural life of the people will be better-off.

Achieving the aforementioned fighting objective is absolutely possible. Our province has favorable conditions for comprehensively developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishing. It has fairly good foundations for industrial development and a strong technical force. It is also fairly rich in minerals and water conservancy resources. We have the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and a series of correct policies, the enthusiasm and creativeness of the people across the province to go in for the socialist modernization construction and our positive and negative experience. All these are favorable conditions for developing our province's economic construction in a steady and sound manner. We should exert vigorous efforts and strive to achieve the fighting objective set for the coming 20 years ahead of schedule.

In line with the strategic decision of the party Central Committee, we must carry out the strategic plan in two steps. In the first 10 years, we will concentrate our efforts on laying foundations. In the second 10 years, on the basis of those good foundations, we will enter into a new and vitalized economic development period. Judging from the total process of the 20 years of the national economic development, the first 10 years are the key. Only by laying a good foundation in the first 10 years, can we have a more rapid speed in economic development in the second 10 years. Of course, we should catch up with the advanced and not with those who have lagged behind and strive to achieve a more rapid speed of development in the first 10 years. One of the important strategic steps in realizing the fighting objective by the end of this century is to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation in the coming 5 years and to see to it that industrial and agricultural production is steadily and substantially developed, economic results are markedly improved, the investments for economic and cultural undertakings are gradually increased, and financial revenues and expenditures are balanced with a small surplus. In line with the Sixth Five-Year Plan, by 1985, we must increase our average annual industrial and agricultural output value by 4.4 to 5 percent. Of this, the total agricultural output value must increase at an annual average rate of 5 percent, the total industrial output value, 4 to 5 percent

and the financial revenues, 6 percent. The average annual increase rate in the first 2 years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period must be higher than that in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

In order to fulfill the construction tasks for the coming 5 years, we must continue to implement the 10-point economic construction policy as set forth at the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the principle of relying mainly on the planned economy supplemented by regulation through the market and strive to raise economic results in production, construction and the circulation spheres so as to find a new road that suits our province's economic development.

1) Proceed from reality and form an economic structure that conforms with our province's characteristics. Our province is fairly rich in natural resources and has better foundations for industrial and agricultural development. So we must grasp agriculture in one hand and industry in the other hand so as to enable them to promote each other and to develop in coordination.

In agricultural development, we must foster an idea of developing agriculture, industry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries in an all-round fashion and of placing them under the comprehensive management of agricultural, industrial and commercial units and of production, supply and marketing cooperatives. We must shift the self-supporting economy to commercialized production and traditional agriculture to modernized agriculture and must lay emphasis on raising the marketable rate of agricultural products.

While ensuring a stable increase of grain production and rational cultivation of cash crops, we should vigorously develop forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries, local products, special local products and processing industries.

In line with the principle of properly centralizing local conditions to bring our province's superiorities into full play, we should take the development of fisheries as a key link, develop a diversified economy in a comprehensive way, form an agricultural economic structure with local superiorities, build commodity grain bases, forestry bases, animal husbandry bases and sources of local products, special local products, oil-bearing and sugar crops and should enthusiastically develop the processing industries for these products.

Efforts should be made to firmly protect, conscientiously cultivate, rationally develop and comprehensively use the rich resources of the Changbaishan. In the coming 5 years, our province should increase its grain output at an annual rate of 3 percent. By 1987, the total grain output should reach about 23 billion jin. We should strive to enable the output value of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries, local products, special local products and processing industries for agricultural and sideline occupation products to amount to over 50 percent of the total agricultural output value.

In industrial development--both light and heavy industries--we must set the orientation and emphasis for development in line with our province's natural resources, local conditions and the existing foundations so as to enable the industrial structure and product mix to become more rational. We must concentrate our main efforts on developing petrochemical, machinery, food, timber processing, building materials, medicine and paper processing industries as well as products that have local distinction and favorable conditions for production. Our province can lay a reliable foundation for industrial development by successfully attending to it. We should center the development of industry on bringing the role of existing enterprises into full play, speeding up technical transformation, tapping the potentials of existing enterprises and raising economic results. At the same time, we should collect funds and materials from all quarters to make a long-range arrangement for developing key projects. In line with the weakness of our province's industrial products--needing more raw materials, more roughing industrial products and more popular goods of dependable quality--our province must find a road to comprehensively utilize and finely and precisely process industrial products.

Priority should be given to comprehensively utilizing and finely and precisely processing timber, petrochemical industrial products, local products and special local products. The shortage of power is the key link hindering our province's economic development. We must consider solving the power shortage problems as a strategic priority and grasp it firmly and well.

We should lay equal stress on energy development and conservation. In the near future, we should concentrate on energy conservation. Efforts should be made to attend to the energy conservation work that is the most practical and effective. Therefore, we should attend to management, administration and technical transformation and try all means possible to reduce energy consumption. Efforts should be made to vigorously develop energy resources and to carry out the policies of simultaneously developing coal and electricity, thermal power and hydropower and big, medium-sized and small enterprises.

Under a state unified plan, efforts should be made to build and expand the construction of coal mines, hydropower stations and thermal power stations. At the same time, we should strengthen the geological prospecting work to expand coal reserves, to arouse the enthusiasm of all quarters, to accelerate the construction of small coalpits and small hydropower stations and to vigorously develop and use the resources of wind power, marsh gas and solar energy.

We should enhance communications construction and management in order to suit the needs of economic construction.

2) Speed up the pace of reform and further enliven the economy. In the past few years, our province's economic system has been corrupted by carrying out the practices of eating from the same big pot, the iron rice bowl, egalitarianism, overcentralized management, no links between urban

and rural areas and between departments and regions, duplicated production and blocked circulation.

In the past 2 years, by conducting a series of reforms, certain results have been achieved but some factors of the economy, except for agricultural, have not yet comprehensively developed. The economic development has not been speeded up but has met resistance. We must fully understand the importance and urgency of reform, be brave in surmounting all obstacles and eliminating all bad customs and habits and speed up the pace of reform in line with principles advantageous to building socialism with Chinese characteristics, to the prosperity and growth of the country and to the prosperity and happiness of the people. In agriculture, efforts should be made to stabilize and improve the output-related contracting responsibility system and to introduce this system to forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, the diversified economy and the commune- and brigade-run enterprises. Through contracts, commune members may manage barren mountainous areas, wastelands, sand dunes, grasslands and water surfaces.

The output-related system of contracted responsibilities may be carried out among commune members and, in line with commune members' individual characteristics, they may manage state farms, tree farms, pasturelands and fishing grounds.

Main efforts should be made to support specialized households and households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation and to encourage craftsmen with skills in production and specialties of management to engage in diversified and specialized production and economy.

In the light of the needs of development and demands of the masses and in line with the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, we should organize well all situations to conduct economic cooperation at all levels to run agriculture, processing industry, commerce, transportation and sale.

In conducting reform, conscientious efforts should be made to protect and successfully run commune- and brigade-run enterprises and to continuously develop them.

In industry, we should actively promote and endlessly improve all forms of the economic contracting responsibility system, further implement and expand the economic management rights that should be enjoyed by enterprises so that enterprises will have both responsibility and power to carry out such responsibility.

It is necessary to differently break the bounds of foothold relations and ownership systems among trades and enterprises. In the light of specialized cooperation and the principle of rational economy, we should organize all companies and integrated complexes to enable industrial plans to more rationally and fully use manpower, financial resources and material resources.

The enterprises, managed by the provincial administration, should be transferred to cities, except for the few that are not suited to being transferred.

We should rely on key cities to develop medium-sized and small towns, establish economic centers in a step-by-step manner, promote the unity and cooperation between regions and form industrial plans suiting the conditions of natural resources and with local special features. While bringing the role of state-owned enterprises into full play, we should vigorously support and develop collective-owned enterprises in rural and urban areas to speed up the pace of our province's industrial development.

In line with reform, we should conscientiously readjust and consolidate enterprises, systematize the relations among all quarters, strengthen the basic work and technical transformation, exert efforts to solve problems in losses of enterprises and raise economic results.

In line with the needs of our province's economic development and reality, we should speed up the pace of readjustment, correctly form an organizational structure of enterprises, product mix and technical structure and change the face of our province's industry.

From the beginning of this year, our province has been conducting enterprise consolidation in an all-round way, focusing on consolidating key enterprises, transferring the responsibilities to lower levels, giving guidance in a systematic way and checking and accepting in groups. By the end of 1984, all enterprises across the province will have been consolidated once. We should apply scientific methods to modernize the management and administration of enterprises.

In capital construction, it is necessary to actively introduce and perfect various contracting systems. As for the design and construction of projects, public bidding may be introduced and contract systems may be enacted in investment. Efforts should be made to actively conduct structural reform among construction enterprises so as to bring about a change in prolonged building periods, low building quality and excess waste. It is necessary to strictly curtail the scale of investment in fixed assets, to strengthen planning work, to combat blindness in action, to prevent duplicated operations and to raise investment results.

In commerce, while doing a good job in operation supply and marketing cooperatives and service trades, it is necessary to regard the vigorous development of collectively and individually owned retail business as a basic guide for developing socialist commerce and service trades in the days to come. Efforts should be made to enforce various forms of the economy, to develop diversified economy and to open more avenues for commodity circulation and service trades.

In buying and selling, it is necessary to break the regional blockade and to allow various forms of transactions. Except for commodities allocated by the state for consumers at all levels, it is necessary to gradually

realize an organic combination among production, supply and sales for other commodities and to realize direct bargaining between production and marketing units. After the fulfillment of the state unified purchase plans, it is necessary to enforce an open policy on surplus farm and sideline products and products not covered by the unified purchase plans and to allow these products to be sold in various ways and to be transported far away for sale. State commercial firms should actively conduct transactions at negotiable prices.

In price control, it is necessary to uphold the principle in which the state, enterprises established within the limits permitted by the state and trade fairs are authorized to fix prices. In line with the need for maintaining basic stability in the general level of market prices, it is necessary to allow the prices of a number of commodities to rise or fall.

In managerial systems of commerce, efforts should be made to continuously introduce responsibility systems. Specialized companies should be operated in the real atmosphere of enterprises. Wholesale centers should be set up according to the needs of economic zones. The business scale of retail enterprises should be reduced as much as possible. It is necessary to strengthen ideological education and economic legislation on the commercial front. The interests of consumers should, by no means, be harmed. Supply and marketing cooperatives in rural areas should restore their cooperative economy character and expand their business and service scope so as to gradually build themselves into comprehensive service centers with the tasks of supply, sale, processing, storage and technical popularization.

In finance, it is necessary to accelerate the reform of substituting taxes for delivery of profits so as to ensure the steady increase of revenues, to bring into better play the regulating role of tax revenue in economic activities and to propel enterprises to improve their management and raise their economic results. Meanwhile, it is necessary to establish audit work in order to strengthen supervision over financial affairs and to strictly enforce financial and economic disciplines.

In labor wage management, state and collectively owned enterprises should enforce step by step the wage system of fixed quota and fixed number of laborers and should float wages. It is necessary to adopt the contracting system in recruiting workers in the days to come instead of employing laborers on a life-long basis. By adopting every possible means, efforts should be made to open more avenues of production for rationally making use of labor resources and actively dealing with employment problems.

The reform of economic systems involves a wide range of undertakings and contains complicated work. We should proceed from the actual situation, adopt measures suitable to conditions and carry out the reform in a planned and well-guided manner. We should, however, not rush headlong into mass action and seek uniformity in doing everything. Things that have been proven unsuitable by the pilot work should be resolutely and boldly reformed. A wait-and-see attitude should, by no means, be taken. Those that have not been proven unsuitable for the time being should be deeply

investigated and studied. Pilot work should be carried out for them. Efforts should be made to sum up experience in a timely manner, to study the new situation and to solve new problems. It is necessary to march forward while making further exploration so as to avoid repeated sufferings and confusion.

3. Efforts should be made to propel technical progress so as to lay the province's economic development on the foundation of advanced science and technology. At present, our province's production technology in industry lags far behind the advanced standard of the country. The majority of enterprises in the province have out-of-date equipment, lag behind in technology, have a low technological level, low product quality and few varieties of products and lack competitive strength. The province lags behind in agricultural technology and has a low level in scientific farming. The province is also weak in the work of breeding fine grain strains, raising technology, for livestock developing grassland, preventing and controlling insect pests and of preventing plant diseases. Such a state of affairs not only reflects that we have not fully recognized the important role of science and technology in economic construction, but also reflects that we still have abundant latent power for developing the economy by depending on technical progress. Therefore, we must foster the guiding ideology of vigorously developing the economy by depending on the progress of science and technology, place the work to propel the progress of science and technology on our important schedule and realistically do a good job in grasping the work.

Efforts should be made to tap the potentials of science and technology, successfully conduct technical cooperation, solve technical problems, improve scientific and technical quality and strive to improve the quality and results of science and technology. To bring the roles of science and technology into play in the practice of economic development, first of all, we should certainly understand that the scientific and technical work should cater to the principles of economic construction.

In line with the actual condition in our province's natural resources, the current economic situation and scientific and technical contingents, we should lay stress on conducting research on applied science and adoptable technology, focus attention on raising economic results, strengthen scientific and technological work in favor of industrial and agricultural production, pay attention to making a plan for developing our province's science and technology, organize scientific and technical personnel for scientific research, teaching and production units and should focus attention on solving scientific and technical problems in the construction of our province's industrial and agricultural production.

Attention should be paid to tackling the problems in the practice of scientific and technical achievements set forth by the party Central Committee to strive to better achieve a group of projects in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

We should fully attend to spreading existing scientific and technical achievements to make them become practical production forces. At the same time, we should vigorously import, absorb and develop foreign advanced technology, conduct various forms of scientific and technical cooperation with other provinces and municipalities and apply new advanced technology to develop production in a step-by-step manner. On the basis of enterprise consolidation, we should make a plan for technical transformation, implement the policy of technical transformation and center the technical transformation on economizing on energy resources and raw materials, developing new varieties of products, improving production quality, successfully conducting comprehensive utilization and reducing consumption and cost to turn out more and more inexpensive products with fair quality and strong competitiveness.

Efforts should be made to thoroughly and successfully investigate agricultural resources, conscientiously make plans for agricultural areas, vigorously strengthen rural scientific and technical work and enhance the front-line scientific and technical forces.

We should focus on developing the scientific and technical work in rural areas, encourage scientifically and technically talented persons to engage in agricultural production, enthusiastically train rural scientific and technical personnel and develop households engaged in scientific and technical research. The rural scientific and technical work should shoulder the responsibility for agricultural technical transformation in earnest, establish mechanization of farm work, improve the condition for agricultural production, contribute to opening up new avenues for production and to establishing new estates and should enhance the construction of resources and environmental protection.

We should reform the existing system of scientific research, establish centers to develop technology for all trades and enterprises, develop scientific research, maintain links between production units and work out and perfect the system of scientific research, technical popularization and technical service to form a group of scientific research centers, laboratory bases and key scientific research organs, which may bring their functions into full play in the course of economic construction.

We should enhance the unified leadership and establish authoritative and powerful science and technology administrative organs. Scientific and technical units must gradually institute the science and technology contracting system. Enthusiastic efforts should be made to achieve intellectual exploitation and foster talented persons in order to meet the needs of enlivening the economy.

Vigorous efforts should be made to educate workers and peasants with science and technology to improve their scientific and technical level. To gradually change the situation in irrationally distributing scientific and technical personnel and in over-restricting them, we should take measures to send talented persons to specific areas and fully arouse the enthusiasm of scientific and technical personnel.

On the basis of developing production, we should attend to improving urban and rural people's living conditions, enhancing urban construction and arousing the enthusiasm of all quarters to help urban residents solve difficulties in getting drinking water, vegetables and fuels and problems in communications and housing.

It is necessary to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization as a major feature of socialism. This is our party's new development with regard to the theory of scientific socialism. Socialist spiritual civilization and socialist material civilization are mutually conditional and beneficial. We must deeply comprehend and earnestly implement the theoretical point of view and the principle for actions in this regard, which was defined by the 12th party congress. Proceeding from the practical situation of our province, we should integrate the building of material civilization with that of spiritual civilization. At the same time, we should develop socialist democracy, strengthen the building of the legal system, attend to various tasks, consistently enhance the ideological awareness and scientific and cultural levels of all party members and the masses and foster more and more new people who have lofty ideals, good morality and knowledge and who abide by discipline.

1. Strengthen education in communist ideology and achieve success in ideological construction. Engels pointed out that socialism needs new people and will create various kinds of new people. Fostering the new socialist (man) is a basic aim for building spiritual civilization as well as a basic task for spiritual construction. In the coming 5 years, we should adopt all the effective measures for popularizing education on ideals, morality and discipline among the people across the province, youths and juveniles in particular. In this regard, large numbers of cadres and party members should give full play to their exemplary role.

First, it is necessary to vigorously conduct education on communist ideals. Owing to the adverse influence of the 10-year domestic turmoil and the inroads of bourgeois ideas, feudal ideas and other nonproletarian ideas, some party members and masses have been corrupted to varying degrees and their ideological quality has dropped. They lack lofty ideals and political zeal. Some of them have even become morally degenerate. All these situations indicate that we must adhere to conducting education in communist ideals and enable the large number of party members and masses to foster a firm and lofty communist idea and communist outlook on the world and on life and to conscientiously guard against the corrosive influence of the exploiting class.

In the coming 5 years, it is necessary to extensively and penetratingly conduct education on the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to conduct this education regularly and systematically. It is also necessary to make use of various kinds of mass media and adopt diverse measures to propagate communist ideals and labor attitudes and to popularize the advanced thinking and deeds of Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu and other model figures. Large numbers of party members, cadres and the people should be educated to understand the basic knowledge concerning the

Marxist law of the development of society. They should also be educated to foster an ideal of fighting for the socialist and communist cause on the basis of solid scientific theory, to combine this ideal and belief with their work and lives and to conscientiously contribute to the building of socialist modernization.

Second, attention should be paid to education on the party's policies. The practice of fostering communist ideas should be united with the implementation of the present policies. The present economic policies embody the socialist principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work and are suited to the present level of productive forces and the people's ideology. Therefore, these policies have vigorously mobilized the initiative of the masses. Through continually and actively studying the documents of the 12th party congress, the new constitution, the important documents issued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the selected works of Deng Xiaoping and the manuscript of Chen Yun, all party members and the broad masses of the people should obtain a more systematic and deeper understanding of the party's policies and should set an example in implementing the party's current policies. Meanwhile, party members and the masses should be instructed that the purpose of implementing these policies is to lead our undertakings to a lofty communist goal and is not to lead the people onto the wrong path of everything for money and for personal material benefits. Only by approaching the present policies in line with the developing process of the communist movement and only by handling the labor and distribution affairs with a communist labor attitude can we correctly implement various policies, rid ourselves of leftist and rightist obstructions, properly handle the relations between long-term and immediate interests, correctly handle the relations among the interests of the state, collectives and individuals and give full play to the socialist initiative of the people. Only by so doing can we further popularize the advanced ideology of being concerned with social benefits and establish a new-type socialist relationship among the people.

Second [as received], attention should be paid to education in communist morality and socialist discipline. In line with the guidelines of the 12th party congress and our province's actual work and ideological conditions, we should focus on educating the broad masses of the people, especially cadres and youths with national and modern histories to enhance education in patriotism, internationalism, party history and revolutionary tradition.

In line with the new constitution, we should conduct education in the rights, duties and morality of citizens and strengthen education in professional responsibilities, morality and discipline among all trades and professions to further conduct activities of learning-from-Lei Feng, fostering new work style and being new Lei Feng's in the 80's.

At present, special attention should be paid to summing up the experiences of the civility and courtesy month campaign focusing on the five-stress, four-beauty and three ardent loves, consolidating previous achievement, comprehensively working out and perfecting rules for peasants and civility

pledge, formulating regulations for plants, shops and schools and conducting activities to assess civility units and five-good families through comparison to systematically make the activities become regular practices and to achieve new progress and development year after year.

Party and government organs at all levels, all departments and units should take communist education as a strategic task and attend to it.

Efforts should be made to form an educational system linking together the education of kindergarten, elementary school, junior and senior middle schools, university and work posts, proceed from the easy to the difficult and firmly and continuously attend to education in communist ideology.

The ideological and political work of the party is the lifeblood of the economic work and all other work and a significant guarantee for developing the two civilizations along the socialist orientation.

Therefore, after shifting the focal points of the work, the party must strengthen, not slacken, ideological and political work. Efforts should be made to perfect political work organs, enhance the building of ranks of cadres for political work, strive to change the methods of ideological and political work and carry forward the fine tradition of the party's ideological and political work. At the same time, in line with new historical conditions, we should develop and create a new situation and method, pandering to the trend of the times and the tastes of the people.

Cadres in charge of ideological and political work should be professional, young and brave in blazing new trails with a basic Marxist theory to a certain degree and rich educational and scientific knowledge.

In this way, we can effectively conduct propaganda and agitation, [words indistinct] and be welcome and trusted by the masses.

2. Vigorously develop scientific, educational and cultural undertakings and do a good job in cultural construction.

Not long before the October Revolution, Lenin pointed out: Youths should understand that only by accepting modern education can they build a communist society. Without modern education, building the communist society is only an idle dream. The socialist scientific and cultural knowledge can be transformed into social production forces and be significant conditions for raising labor productivity and building material civilization as well as for upgrading the ideological awareness and moral level of the people.

We must enhance leadership over cultural construction to comprehensively train more new persons with ideological awareness, morality, cultural knowledge and labor technology and to upgrade the scientific and cultural level and political consciousness of the entire people.

The four modernizations hinge on scientific and technical modernizations and are based on education. Education is a strategic priority in the

development of the national economy. Leaders at all levels must have a sufficient understanding of it; otherwise, they will bungle great matters and suffer great losses. On the premise of further raising educational quality, we should conscientiously conduct educational reforms to enable education to suit the economic and social development.

In line with the needs of our province's economic and social development, higher education should proportionately readjust subjects, set up specialized courses and cooperate and exchange experiences with other provinces and municipalities in order to train more talented persons.

We should walk on two legs, take various measures to run schools and train talented persons with various specialties at every level.

We should continue to attend to restructuring secondary education and developing vocational education to make the secondary educational structure more rational.

We should reform the enrollment system of colleges, universities and secondary technical schools and carry out the principles of combining the unified enrollment with the unified distribution and of combining retaining enrollment quotas for specific areas with sending fixed quotas of graduates to specific areas to expand the enrollment quotas for border districts and to help national minority areas and border districts develop construction.

While conducting reform, we should gradually improve teaching conditions, try every possible means to upgrade educational quality. Attention should be paid to elementary school and preschool education. We also should vigorously develop spare-time education for staff members and workers, attend to cultural and technical courses for staff members and workers and wipe out illiteracy in rural areas.

By 1985, on the premise of ensuring educational quality, the entire province should basically universalize elementary school education and urban areas should universalize junior middle school education.

It is necessary to strengthen scientific research work. While concentrating on the research for application and exploitation, strenuous efforts should be made to engage in fundamental research so as to make scientific and technological development as a whole have dependable guiding and reserve forces. While developing natural sciences, attention should be paid to developing social science. The work to research social science should be aimed at solving theoretical and practical problems arising in the program of achieving socialist modernization and at rendering service for the building of the two civilizations in the province. The research work on local economic problems and on historic data throughout the province should be intensified by organizing the forces of various circles. In conducting the research work on social science, it is necessary to implement the principle of contention of a hundred schools of thought on the basis of upholding the four basic principles. Efforts should be made to adequately readjust scientific research units, to expand

the ranks of scientific researchers, to supply research courses that the province has not had and to reinforce any weak links in the work. Personnel who engage in the research of social science should receive the same good care and assistance as we did for scientific and technological personnel in the natural sciences. Efforts should be made to attach great importance to their research work and to bring their role into full play. Various cultural undertakings, such as literature and arts, motion pictures, journalism and publishing, radio and television broadcasting, public health, sports, libraries, museums and cultural halls, are facing the new situation of reform. It is necessary to boldly conduct reforms among them and to adopt effective measures to develop these undertakings so as to bring into full play the role of these units in building socialist spiritual civilization and to enable them to suit to the foundation of the socialist economy and to propel the progress of achieving socialist modernization.

The program of family planning is a basic policy of our country. While doing a good job in building the two civilizations, it is imperative to make further efforts to successfully conduct family planning work so as to achieve a situation in which population quality is upgraded, each couple has one child, young people persist in marrying and giving birth late and birth quality becomes more and more outstanding. It is necessary to combat the old thinking of regarding men as superior to women and to strictly forbid infanticide. Efforts should be made to strictly forbid sex discrimination in work and livelihood. Though the province has scored marked achievements in family planning over the past few years, we will again face a rising population growth rate in the periods of implementing the Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Economic Plans. Therefore, we should by no means lower our guard, but should strengthen leadership over the work and firmly grasp the work in a down-to-earth manner. The CPC and CYL members should take the lead in implementing family planning.

3. Develop socialist democracy and strengthen the building of socialist legal systems.

The program of building socialist material and spiritual civilizations should be guaranteed and backed by socialist democracy and legal systems. The building of a highly developed socialist democracy is one of the basic targets and tasks of our party and country. Power in various fields across the country belongs to the people with their NPC exercising that power. Therefore, it is imperative to strengthen the system of the people's congress so as to give full scope to the role of the masses who are masters of the country and [words indistinct] to exercise their democratic right. According to the relevant stipulations of the constitution and the state law, it is necessary to convene the people's congresses at all levels and at regular intervals so as to bring into full play the role of the congresses at all levels.

Efforts should be made to strengthen the work of the people's congress standing committee at or above the county level. The direct election of a people's congress at the county level should be carried out step by step

on the basis of results scored in the pilot work. It is necessary to enhance the building of political power and basic work at the grassroots level and to spread the democratic right of the masses to the various fields of political, economic, cultural and social life. The system of convening staff and worker congresses in industrial and mining enterprises should display its function in which staff and workers exercise their democratic right in managing enterprises. Neighborhood committees in urban areas and residents' committees in rural areas should be built up step by step. Public security at the grassroots level in both urban and rural areas and their mediation organizations should be consolidated and enhanced in order to protect the legitimate right of each citizen and to do things according to the laws and to guard the principle in which everyone is equal before the law.

It is necessary to adopt an earnest attitude toward the people's visits and their letters of petition in order to prevent or correct all wrong and false cases.

The CPPCC committees belong to the united front of the people throughout the country and are important organizations bringing socialist democracy into full play. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the work of the CPPCC committees at all levels so as to give full scope to their role. Efforts should be made to earnestly implement the principles of long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, showing utter devotion to each other and mutually sharing honor or disgrace so as to enhance the cooperation between the party and various democratic parties, nonparty democratic personages and patriotic personages of various nationalities and religious circles. A good job should be done in conducting work among compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, returned Overseas Chinese and among family members of personnel who are now in Taiwan and in showing concern in various fields for them. It is necessary to continuously consolidate and develop the broad patriotic united front by doing painstaking work in order to bring every positive factor into play and to propel the cause of building socialism. Jilin is a multinational province in which it is necessary to [passage indistinct].

The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC adopted the PRC Constitution, which provides a concrete guarantee for the country to develop socialist democracy and to build legal systems. Therefore, it is necessary to earnestly do a good job in organizing the masses to study and disseminate the new constitution. Bearing in mind the actual situation of the province and abiding by the principles of the state's laws, it is necessary to enhance local legislative work. Efforts should be made to enhance propaganda work and education on legal systems and research into juristical theories. It is necessary to give lessons on legal systems to schools--from higher education to elementary education--in an effort to enhance consciousness about legal systems. [Words indistinct] The broad masses of cadres and party members should set examples in abiding by the law and discipline. Party organizations at all levels must act according to the constitution and the laws. It is necessary to adopt every possible means and to make use of every method to conduct education on socialist democracy

and legal systems among the broad masses of workers, peasants, cadres and youths so as to create a social practice in which everyone at each level knows the laws, abides by the laws, stresses democracy and is well disciplined.

Succeeding in maintaining social peace is an important measure for safeguarding socialist democracy and enhancing the building of legal systems and a necessary condition for ensuring smooth progress in building the two civilizations. It is imperative to see to it that each regulation and rule governed by the laws is investigated or punished. The core of work in politics and law is public security. It is imperative to implement the guidelines of the drive for reforms. In line with the needs of the domestic political situation, it is necessary to shift the traditional work principle in which stress was laid on investigating, interrogating and handling the cases of class enemies and counter-socialist elements to the task of strengthening the consolidation of public security in a comprehensive way, while continuously dealing serious blows at various criminals and concentrating on preventing crimes and educating or reforming wrongdoers. Public security departments should make concerted efforts with other departments and units in going deep into the masses to do more in ideological guidance and enlightenment. They should help grassroots level units establish various public security organizations and arouse the masses to join in the management of public security work. It is necessary to adopt a correct attitude toward the long-term continued existence of class struggle in a certain range of society and toward upholding the state's function in exercising the people's democratic dictatorship.

In order to guard the dignity of state laws, to protect the legitimate right of citizens to live without harm and to create a good order in society, production and livelihood so as to achieve fundamental turn for the better in the province's public security, efforts should be made to resolutely deal blows at serious crimes in the fields of the economy, politics and culture and at criminals who have schemed to damage unity and stability, have committed embezzlement and have violated the law. It is necessary to strengthen the party's leadership over public security work and consolidate or enhance discipline on the public security front so as to bring into full play the function of public security organs. Cadres on the public security front should foster the work style of handling matters impartially and resolutely support and protect the masses who dare to wage a struggle against evil elements and deeds and against the violations of the law. They should continue to do away with bureaucracy and the feudal style of Yamens and wholeheartedly render service for the people.

Jilin is a border province that, therefore, should enhance the exchange of friendship with the advanced people of friendly countries and step up exchanges and cooperation in the fields of the economy, culture, science and technology.

We should continue to strengthen the party's leadership over local armed forces' work and to enhance the building of the people's army departments at all levels. Efforts should be made to strengthen the building of the

armed forces in charge of border defense and the armed police forces, the building of reserve forces and militiamen and the building of urban air defense work and the people's air defense projects. A good job should be done in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's families, as well as in supporting the government and cherishing the people; in strengthening unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people; and in building or improving border defense so as to achieve smooth progress in realizing socialist modernization.

4. Strengthen the building of the party and improve the party's leadership.

To ensure the implementation of the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and the series of principles and policies set forth by the CPC Central Committee in order to successfully conduct reform in various fields and to create a new situation in all fields of the province's work, it is imperative to act according to the three basic principles of the new party constitution; achieving highly developed uniformity between politics and ideology, rendering service for the people wholeheartedly and upholding democratic centralism. A good job should be done in a down-to-earth manner in the building of the party's ideology, organizations and work style so as to upgrade the fighting strength of the party's organizations, to bring into full play the bastion role of the party's organizations at the grassroots level and the vanguard and model role of party members and to enable the party to become the strong core of leading the movement of building socialist modernization.

1) Strengthen education among party members and carry out party rectification step by step so as to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has adopted various ways to conduct education among party members. As a result, the consolidation of the party's organizations has been carried out; the party's life has, step by step, been restored to normal; particularly since 1982, education on the party's spirit, work style and disciplines and activities of inspection have been carried out; and various fronts and units have brought forward a large number of model party members, resulting in a great change in the state of affairs throughout the party. Generally speaking, the main trend of stability in the province's contingent of party members is fine. However, specific party organizations have not totally dealt with the problems of impurity in party spirit, organizational work and in work style. Malpractices committed by a number of party members in regard to indulging in political liberalism, extreme ideological individualism, organizational and bureaucratic factionalism in work style remain serious. In addition, a few remnants of the counterrevolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and other bad elements who sneaked into the party are watching for their chance to fan the flames of disorder. A few persons still commit big economic crimes and violate laws. Some have deteriorated into new exploiting elements and other kinds of criminals.

Such problems existing in the party have wrought great damage to the tie between the party and the masses and to the prestige of the party, have weakened the party's combat strength and have hindered the implementation of the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and the line, principles and policies set forth in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Therefore, it is imperative to adopt effective measures to solve the three problems of impurity in a down-to-earth manner so as to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

It is necessary to educate party members with the new party constitution to enhance the ideological construction of the party. In line with the new party constitution and the party's guiding principles and with the circular of the CPC Central Committee on strengthening party members' education work, we should educate party-member leading cadres at or above the county level with the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, with communist ideals, with the party's line, principles and policies and with the party's basic knowledge in conformity with communist standards.

In the coming few years, education for party members should be regarded as preparatory work for and a key link to party rectification and should be continuously conducted after party rectification so as to further raise ideological and political awareness among party members and to maintain the purity of communism. The CPC Central Committee decided to comprehensively rectify the party organs at all levels by stages and in groups in the coming winter-spring period. Conducting party rectification is a significant guarantee for strengthening the building of the party and achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style. We should enthusiastically and actively attend to the work.

While thoroughly and universally conducting the ideological education, we should closely in line with the key work, conscientiously achieve the trial work on the party rectification.

In the first half of 1983, we should select some provincial, prefectural and county party and government organs and some industrial, communications, financial, trade and rural units and schools as pilot units for party rectification and should, first of all, successfully rectify leading organs at and above the county level. Through summing up the experiences in the trial work, we should further ascertain the situation of party organizations and party members, study and explore the nature and [words indistinct] of party rectification and the problems that should be paid attention to and work out a plan for comprehensively rectifying the party.

After the party Central Committee formulates a plan for comprehensively rectifying the party, we should conduct [words indistinct] by stages and in groups. Efforts should be made to eliminate some party organizations' weakness and lax attitude.

The enterprises, which have comprehensively been consolidated, should conscientiously rectify grassroots party organizations, conduct education among party members and should strengthen the construction of leading bodies.

We should firmly attend to rectifying rural grassroots party organizations with serious problems and make good preparations for a comprehensive party rectification.

We should take the ideological education as a key link to rectifying the party. [Words indistinct] at the same time, in line with [words indistinct], we should conscientiously handle the organizational work well, do a good job in registering party members and strictly handle and never yield to the party members who violate the state law.

Through party rectification, we should correct some unqualified party members. We should conscientiously study both positive and negative experiences in the previous party rectification, carry forward the fine tradition and guard against the wrong leftist practices, suit the new situation and create new experiences and successfully rectify the party in the new historical conditions.

The work style of the ruling party is a matter of vital importance to the party. Effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style is a significant task for the party. In the coming 5 years, effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style is key to effecting the three fundamental turns for the better. Only a good party work style can give impetus to effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the social practice and can guarantee a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have made efforts to rectify the party work style and strictly enforce the party disciplines. Remarkable progress has been made in it. However, the party work style has not basically turned for the better and unhealthy trends and illegal practices still exist in the party. [Words indistinct] Party leaders should take the lead in and all party members should shoulder the responsibility for attending to the party work style.

We should conscientiously implement the work report and the circular on effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style by the second plenum of the CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission, transmitted by the party Central Committee to vigorously enhance the discipline inspection work of the party. The discipline inspection work of the party should focus its main efforts on rectifying the party work style of the ruling party. By the end of 1983, we should make marked progress in effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style.

At present, the party has many unhealthy styles of work, so we should attend to correcting some key unhealthy styles of work and focus on safeguarding the political disciplines of the party. We should conscientiously investigate and strictly handle party members and cadres, who persist in the wrong leftist ideology, violate the four fundamental principles of the party, take various means to oppose and resist all significant principles and policies of the party Central Committee adopted since the third plenum,

incur great danger in the political field, bring about great economic losses, resist the reform, stir up ideological strife, start rumors, create trouble, gang up and set up factions, conduct nonorganizational activities, receive bribes, spend freely and waste and violate the public property.

While safeguarding the political discipline of the party, we should strictly stop some ill trends of destroying the interests of the state and the people.

a. Some leading persons take advantages of their posts, entrusted by the party and the people, to seek hegemony and commit all kinds of outrages. They consider themselves immune to discipline. Because they arbitrarily set obstacles, no problems, no matter how pressing, can be solved and no work, no matter how good, can be done.

b. A few party members and cadres abuse their power in seeking selfish interests. They conduct backdoor deals, secure illegal advantages for others and engage in fraudulent practices in such areas as housing construction and distribution, schooling and employment arrangements for their relatives, wage adjustments and promotions and changes of rural residence into urban residence. Such problems exert a very bad influence and evoke strong reactions among the masses and, therefore, should be attended to. Those involved in the problems, no matter who they are, should be investigated and dealt with sternly according to the seriousness of their cases. The handful of party members and cadres who are engaged in embezzlement and corruption, violate law and discipline and commit serious crimes in economic and other fields should be punished according to party discipline and state law. All party organizations should adhere to the principles of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, curing the sickness to save the patient, setting the ideology straight and uniting with comrades. Party organizations should make examples of the cases of party members who have violated law and discipline by conducting extensive and in-depth education of all party members and cadres so that they will accept, on their own accord, the supervision of party organizations and the masses, examine their own problems in party work style, overcome their shortcomings and correct their mistakes and so that they will become examples in implementing party rules and regulations and in observing law and discipline.

2) We should adhere to democratic centralism to ensure the coordinated action of the party. It is very important to adhere to the party's democratic centralism, invigorate the democratic life within the party and make it a normal practice, strengthen party unity, improve party leadership and correctly implement the party's line, principles and policies. This matter is more important to leading organs and leading cadres at and above the county level.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and following the in-depth activities to stop chaos and restore order and the gradual restoration of the party's democratic centralism, the political life of

party organizations at all levels has improved remarkably. Many party organizations and party-member leading cadres have not, however, done well enough in this regard. Some leading bodies have not eliminated undemocratic phenomena, the patriarchal system and the phenomenon of letting only one person have the say. Some leading comrades have been used to having the final say and refuse to allow others to have a say, resulting in an abnormal phenomenon in which only what the top leader says counts. This has damaged inner-party democracy and the party's collective leadership. In addition, [words indistinct] lack the sense of organization and discipline, do not earnestly implement the party's (?resolutions and systems) and even [words indistinct]. This violates the party's democratic centralism and weakens the party's combat capacity. Therefore, we should firmly foster the idea of democratic centralism and achieve dialectical unity between democracy and centralism and between collective leadership and the division of labor with individual responsibility.

Full discussions should be held and wisdom pooled when important problems arise. Once a decision is made, concerted efforts should be exerted to implement it resolutely. The relationship between the individual and the collective and between the minority and the majority should be correctly handled in accordance with the party's organizational principles. We should improve the regular activities of the party, conscientiously conduct criticism and self-criticism and strictly enforce party discipline so that party organizations can show unity in ideology and action. To persist in the party's democratic centralism and improve the democratic life within the party are a rigid test for all party members, especially party-member leading cadres.

3) We should conscientiously effect institutional reform, readjust and [word indistinct] leading bodies at all levels [words indistinct]. Institutional reform should be carried out in a planned and systematic manner. After completing the institutional reform at the provincial level, we should complete the reform at the prefectural, city and autonomous prefectural levels by the end of September this year. In localities where conditions permit, [words indistinct]. (?By the end of this year), reforms at and below the county level should be completed. Division of government administration and economic management in rural areas should be conducted after summing up the experiences of Nongan, Huaide Counties [words indistinct]. Through the reform, such problems as [words indistinct] cadres getting older, [words indistinct] streamlining organs, reducing personnel, strengthening leading bodies and improving work efficiency should be solved. We should do a good job in dividing party work from government work so as to give full play to the role of the organs of the political party. [passage indistinct]

In the institutional reforms, we should resolutely readjust leading bodies at all levels to make their cadres meet the requirements for being revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professionally competent and should do a good job in facilitating the cooperation between the new and the old cadres and replacing the old with the new. We should uphold the requirement for having political integrity and ability, appoint people on

their merits, oppose appointing people by favoritism and place in leading posts at all levels those who have both political integrity and ability, are in the prime of life, have scientific and general knowledge, have the pioneering spirit [words indistinct], so that the situation in which members of leading bodies are old and weak, have low educational level [words indistinct] can be continuously changed. We should pay attention to training and promoting [words indistinct].

In readjusting leading bodies, we should pay special attention to [word indistinct]. None of the three types of people, the people who oppose the line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and criminals of serious offenses should be promoted. (?Such people, if they have already been placed in leading bodies, should be removed from them.) [Passage indistinct] ensure that their political treatment remains basically the same and their livelihood is slightly improved. In the meantime, we should adopt various measures to give play to their role according to their health, specialty, experiences and interest. To enable the cadre contingent to be revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professionally competent is a matter concerning the accomplishment [words indistinct] of the four modernizations. Therefore, we should firmly attend to it [words indistinct]. In accordance with the requirement for conducting education of cadres systematically and regularly, we should study and formulate specific measures for cadre training and make a success of it. We should particularly provide make-up classes for those young and middle-aged cadres who have practical experience but have low educational and [word indistinct] levels, so that they can obtain an educational standard equal to or above that of secondary vocational schools [words indistinct] and can play a greater role in their future work. [Words indistinct] we should strengthen school leading bodies, build up training forces, strengthen the teaching (?system), build school buildings and solve other practical problems. Colleges and universities and secondary vocational schools should also provide favorable conditions to shoulder the responsibility for training cadres on a regular basis. We should make the best use of radio, television, correspondence and spare-time universities and organize cadres to participate in in-service training. Through the training, we should enable, in the next 5 years, those whose educational level is under that of junior middle schools to obtain a secondary vocational school standard and those of secondary vocational school level to obtain a university standard. We should enable 70 percent of all cadres to study, in a more systematic manner, the works on Marxist theory so as to greatly upgrade the ideological, theoretical and professional standards of the province's cadre contingent. The systems on cadres' election, reward and punishment, recall, promotion, transfer, exchange, convalescent leave and retirement should be established and implemented step by step, the situation in which cadre management is divorced from cadre utilization and cadres are not doing jobs they were trained for should be changed so as to properly use cadres, the system of personal responsibility should be widely applied to cadres of state organs, the cadre evaluation system should be implemented and cadres should be encouraged to fulfill their duties and responsibilities and vigorously make progress.

4) We should conscientiously do the work directed to the masses and establish close ties between the party and the masses. To strengthen the party's work toward the workers, peasants and intellectuals and foster close ties between the party and the masses is a pressing task for the party building in the new period. In order to establish close ties between the party and the masses, we should not only rely on the party's correct line, principles and policies but also rely on the party's grassroots organizations as fighting bastions and the Communist Party members as vanguards and exemplars. Each and every party member should conscientiously implement the party's line, principles and policies, work vigorously and diligently, wholeheartedly devote themselves to public duty, struggle arduously, show concern about the weal and woe of the masses, heed their opinions, be good at doing ideological and political work among the masses and serve the people wholeheartedly. Leading cadres at all levels should improve their leadership style and work methods and guard against and overcome the bureaucratic style of divorcing themselves from the masses and reality. They should acquire better understanding of the reality and take various measures such as going down to the grassroots and inviting grassroots-level people to heed the opinions of the masses from all fields and pay attention to their livelihood. They should try their best to participate in the labor they can do, establish wide contacts with the masses and accept their supervision. Leading organs should simplify and reduce the number of meetings and documents, improve work efficiency and gear their work to the grassroots levels to serve them better. They should strengthen the party's work directed at intellectuals, further implement the party's policy toward intellectuals and give full play to their role in the modernization drive. They should earnestly correct the phenomenon of looking down on knowledge and intellectuals, value and protect intellectuals and encourage them to make progress politically so that they can better serve the people. Intellectuals who ask and are qualified for party membership should be recruited in a timely manner.

It is imperative to promote the qualified among intellectuals. Particularly those middle-aged intellectuals who have both political integrity and ability, are skillful in organizational and management work and good at starting the ball rolling should be exceptionally promoted to leading posts. Specialized technical cadres proficient in professional technology and suitable for scientific and technical pioneering work should be provided with conditions under which they can devote themselves to their work. Efforts should also be made to select and train a few of them to lead their professional work. Corresponding policies and measures should be formulated to encourage intellectuals to go to rural and remote border areas. Party committees and governments at all levels should gradually improve with various measures the study, work and livelihood conditions of intellectuals, especially middle-aged ones, reduce their worries about their household work and show concern for their health. The work of such mass organizations as trade unions, CYL committees, women's federations, federations of social science workers, federations of writers, scientific and technological association and federations of returned Overseas Chinese should be given full importance, strengthened and included in the agenda of party committees. These organizations should be assisted in solving

problems in their work and be supported in doing their work vigorously on their own initiative.

Comrades, we are in an era of vigor, an era to destroy the old and establish the new. The reforms in the various fields are becoming a trend which pounds the old ideology and conventions that have fettered the people for a long time. They have brought life and vigor to all our undertakings and the bursting socialist enthusiasm of the people is becoming a tremendous material force. We are full of confidence in the success in creating a new situation in all fields of Jilin's work. In front of us there are, of course, difficulties, even serious ones. However, with the inspiration of the guidelines of the 12th national party congress, we are sure to overcome difficulties, successfully achieve the fighting goal by the end of this century and fulfill the fighting tasks for the next 5 years as long as we resolutely implement the party Central Committee's correct line, principles and policies, uphold and improve party leadership and trust and rely on the masses.

A thousand-li journey is started by taking the first step. The year 1983 is the first year for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We have worked out plans for this year's work. The broad masses of party members and people of various nationalities should swing into action, rise with spirit, be bold in the reforms, achieve remarkable results in this year's work and make new contributions to opening up a new situation in all fields of our province's socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/722

PARTY AND STATE

BAI DONGCAI APPROVES ARCHITECTS' REQUEST

OW101441 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Three middle-aged architect-engineers from the architectural circle in Jiangxi, (Xie Xianghe), (Song Lianjing) and (Zhu Chengchang), requested the provincial party committee to permit them to leave their organizations with their jobs retained and wages suspended and set up an architectural office of their own which will assume sole responsibility for its profits or losses.

Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial party committee, gave the following written instruction on their request: This is a bold plan. I think that it is worth a try.

Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the provincial party committee and acting governor of Jiangxi, also supported their request. Ni Xiance, standing committee member of the provincial party committee, met with them on 7 March and discussed matters concerning the planned architectural office.

They have named the planned office the (Huanqiu) Architectural Office which is authorized to accept architectural design work orders from home and abroad. The founders will seek a bank loan of 10,000 yuan to start the office and will repay both the principal and the interest in 3 months. They do not require any other government financial support. The office will turn in from 50 to 70 percent of its annual income to the state and keep the remainder to cover its operating expenses and its employees' wages, labor insurance and medical expenses. In addition to the three founders, the office will hire some aspiring architectural designers and technicians from among the unemployed persons. The office will practice the system of basic wages plus floating wages in accordance with the principle of to each according to his work.

CSO: 4005/722

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG'S SU YIRAN SPEAKS ON PARTY STYLE

SK101014 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on discipline inspection work, which was held by the provincial CPC committee, stressed the necessity to enhance spirit and confidence, strengthen understanding and leadership and mobilize the whole party to strive for a fundamental improvement in party style, taking the solving of unhealthy trends as the point of departure.

This conference was held in Jinan from 3 to 9 April. Attending the conference were responsible comrades of various prefectural, city and enterprise CPC committees; responsible comrades of discipline inspection departments at or above the county level and responsible comrades of departments concerned at the provincial level, totaling 280 people.

Comrade Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended and addressed the conference. He pointed out: Achieving success in consolidating party style is an important guarantee for fulfilling the strategic objective in the new stage as well as a matter of the first importance in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The large number of party members and cadres, leading cadres at all levels in particular, must have a clear understanding of the importance and urgency of the fact--effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the party style as soon as possible.

Comrade Su Yiran stressed: To effect a fundamental turn for the better in the party style as soon as possible, the whole party must engage in rectifying the party style. Principal leaders of CPC committees at all levels should personally pay attention to solving problems in the party style. Party organizations at all levels should frequently conduct education on party style and party discipline among party members and expeditiously correct malpractices once they are discovered. A strong discipline inspection contingent should be established to safeguard the party regulations and laws. A large number of party members should be encouraged to wage a resolute struggle against evil practices and trends. Party organizations, and discipline inspection departments at all levels as well as all party members should contribute to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the party style and social mood.

CSO: 4005/722

PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN CONFERENCE ON DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK

HK131412 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Summary] The Sichuan provincial conference on discipline inspection work concluded on 12 April. At the closing ceremony, provincial CPC committee Secretary Yang Rudai talked about the problem of strengthening party-building. Xu Mengxia, provincial CPC committee standing committee member and provincial discipline inspection committee secretary, delivered the summing-up speech. (Zhang Lixing), member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, attended the conference.

Through study, discussion and exchange of experiences, the comrades attending the conference further deepened their understanding of the important significance of improving party work style and defined the tasks of discipline inspection work for this year, as follows:

"1. In the party's discipline inspection work, it is necessary to grasp improving party work style as the main work. In grasping the improvement of party work style, it is essential to regard education as the main work. This is a strategically significant and basic measure for strengthening party-building and striving to fundamentally improve party work style. All places must conduct education more vigorously in party spirit, party work style and party discipline for party members with the new party constitution as main subject so as to basically heighten the awareness of party members, particularly leading cadres, for observing discipline and the law.

"2. It is essential to uphold party discipline and to guarantee that the whole party is in line with the central authorities politically and ideologically. We must curb the unhealthy trends which seriously jeopardize the interests of the state and the people. Proceeding from realities, all places must effectively solve the biggest salient problems about which departments and the masses complain most.

"3. It is imperative to continuously and firmly grasp the struggle against serious crimes in the economic sphere. This is a long-term struggle which concerns the success or failure of the four modernizations and the prosperity or decline of the party and the state. At present, this struggle has reached a crucial point. We must prevent and eliminate our slack mood, war-weariness and desire to wind up our work on hand. We must unswervingly carry out this struggle to the end.

"4. We must strengthen the building of discipline inspection organs and enhance discipline inspection forces' combat effectiveness."

The conference held: "To accomplish the above-mentioned tasks, CPC committees at all levels must, in accordance with the requirements of the central authorities and the provincial CPC committee, really solve the problems of work between the party and the government not being divided up and of the party not doing work which concerns itself. We must include the problem of party work style in the main agenda of the CPC committees. We must eliminate the state of weakness and laxity and resolutely struggle against the unhealthy trends. To eliminate the state of weakness and laxity, leading cadres must set an example in correcting party work style."

CSO: 4005/722

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

NEW MAYORS IN SHENYANG, HARBIN--Shenyang, April 8 (XINHUA)--A 39-year-old engineer was unanimously elected mayor of Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province, northeast China at the first session of the ninth people's congress of the city. He is now the youngest city mayor. A graduate of electrical machinery department of the Harbin Poly-Technical Institute in 1968, Li Changchun had been a technician for seven years in the switch factory of the city. During the ten years of turmoil, he persisted in his pursuits and took part in the designing of some big projects in the city. Since 1975, he worked first as manager of the city's electric-controlled equipment industrial company, then deputy director of the city's electrical machinery bureau, and lastly deputy secretary general of the Shenyang Communist Party Committee. At these posts, he showed outstanding ability in management. In 1982 he was promoted as one of the vice mayors of the city, and his leading capability further demonstrated. A former factory director and senior engineer, Wei Jianxing, was elected mayor of Harbin, another big city in northeast China. A graduate of machine building department, he had studied in the Soviet Union in the 1950s. Before the election he was vice-secretary of the Harbin City Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. [Text] [OW081347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 8 Apr 83]

NEW CHONGQING LEADERSHIP--With the approval of the central and provincial CPC committees, the Chongqing City CPC Committee has formed a new leadership group in the course of pilot project work in comprehensive reform of the economic setup: Wang Jian [3768 3769 6197] is secretary [shuji] of the committee; Liao Bokang [1675 0130 1660], Yu Hanqing [0060 3352 0615], Bai Lanfang [4101 5695 5364] and Zhou Chunshan [0719 2504 1472] are deputy secretaries [fu shuji]; the other standing committee members are Cui Liansheng [1508 6647 0524], Li Fengqing [2621 7364 3227], Li Chengwen [2621 2052 2429], Wang Haiting [3769 3189 0080], Xu Guangsheng [1776 1684 3932], Yu Chengying [0060 2110 3057], Huang Ye [7806 0396], Liu Wenquan [0491 2429 2938], Qin Yuqin [4440 3768 3830] (female), and Liu Zhizhong [0491 1807 1813]. The number of standing committee members of the new Chongqing City CPC Committee, which has been amalgamated with the former Yongchuan Prefectural CPC Committee, has been reduced from the previous 16 to 15, while the number of secretaries and deputy secretaries has been reduced from 9 to 5. The average age of the standing committee members is 54, compared with 60 previously. Nine of the members--60 percent--are under 55. One-third of the members have university or college educational levels. [Text] [HK140156 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 83 p 1]

MEMORIAL FOR ZHEJIANG COMRADE--A memorial meeting was held today at the Hangzhou funeral parlor for Comrade (Cheng Peng), standing committee member of the Fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, former director of the Zhejiang provincial civil affairs department and secretary of the department's leading party group. Wreaths were sent by the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee; the Hangzhou municipal CPC Committee; the standing committees of the provincial and municipal people's congresses; the provincial and municipal people's governments; the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees; various departments, committees, staff offices, sections and bureaus under the provincial CPC committee and the people's government; and provincial organs of democratic parties, the Taian Prefectural CPC Committee in Shandong, and the Taian administrative office. Wreaths and elegiac couplets were also sent by Comrades Tan Zhenlin, Lin Hujia, Zhou Guanwu, Qian Jun, Wang Fang, Xue Ju, Mao Qihua, Liu Zizheng and Chen Anyu. Zhang Jingtang presided over the memorial meeting for Comrade (Cheng Peng). (Peng Ruilin) delivered a memorial speech. Leading comrades Wang Fang and others attended the memorial meeting. [Text] [OW090027 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 5 Apr 83]

JIANGXI CIRCULAR ON PEASANTS' NEEDS--The Jiangxi Provincial Economic Commission issued a circular asking comrades on the province's industrial, communications, finance and trade fronts to breathe new life into production and circulation by producing and supplying whatever is needed by the peasants. The circular points out: The "10 wishes" expressed by peasants in Leping County reflect the new needs of the prospering peasants in their material and spiritual life and indicate the presence of a huge market for industrial goods. They will serve as a boost to the industrial, communications, finance and trade work. The circular says: Comrades on the industrial and communications front should work hard to promote production, improve quality, increase varieties, develop new products, actively start new industries, change existing processing technologies, increase their capacity to absorb farm and sideline products and produce more readily salable goods. They should produce whatever is needed by the peasants and help change the peasants' "10 wishes" into reality. Comrades on the finance and trade front should also work hard to breathe new life into circulation, increase sales and organize the shipment of industrial goods to rural areas by all available means. They should strive to supply whatever is needed by the peasants and change the peasants' "10 wishes" into reality. [Text] [OW091025 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 83]

NEW GUANGDONG PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE--Guangzhou, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--The first session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee closed in Guangzhou this afternoon after 9 days in session. The meeting elected the leading organ of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee with a total of 120 standing committee members. Liang Weilin [2733 1218 2651] is chairman of the standing committee. The vice chairmen are: Zheng Qun [6774 5028], Luo Jun, Wang Yue, Huang Kang, Liao Siguang, Zeng Tianjie, Wu Zhongxi, Guo Qiaoran, Hu Ximing, Chen Zupei, Chen Yilin, Wu Juetian, Diao Zhaoqun, Zuo Hongtao, Li Boqiu and Li Jiezhong. [Text] [OW110316 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1524 GMT 10 Apr 83]

LIAONING MEETING ON PARTY SCHOOL WORK--The provincial conference on party school work concluded today. The conference decided: From the second half of this year, party schools under the jurisdiction of the provincial CPC committee should focus on training county-level key leading members of the younger generation and some county-level cadres. Party schools under the jurisdiction of the city, prefectural, county and district CPC committees should support the training work. We should take measures to enroll the students recommended by party organizations and to choose the excellent in line with the results of the unified examinations. The main courses of party schools at all levels should be based on the basic theories of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and on the principles and policies of the party. At the same time, party schools should give courses in scientific and cultural knowledge and specialized courses. After accomplishing 2-year training and theoretical courses and passing examinations, graduates from the party schools under the jurisdiction of the provincial CPC committee and the party schools under the jurisdiction of some city and prefectural CPC committees will be given the educational level equal to a university degree. The decision was made in line with the principle of gradually regularizing our province's party school education set forth at the provincial conference on the party school work. Li Tieying, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, summed up the conference. [Excerpts] [SK120408 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 83]

NEW CHANGCHUN MAYOR--The first session of the Eighth Changchun City People's Congress concluded at the Hall of the Provincial Guesthouse on 8 April. The session elected (Wang Li) chairman of the city people's congress standing committee, and Feng Yingkui, mayor. The number of newly elected mayor and deputy mayors was reduced from 11, in the seventh city people's government, to 7. Their average age is 52.9. Four of them are university graduates, accounting for 57.1 percent of the total. Deputy Mayor (Wu Yusia) is 40, the youngest of them. [Text] [SK090551 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Apr 83]

HEILONGJIANG CADRE DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM--In order to activate the cadre deployment work, the provincial personnel bureau will immediately begin to gradually implement, on a trial basis, four cadre deployment systems: 1) Implement the cadre recruitment system that will help some localities and units solve the personnel shortage problem and promote rational transfers of cadres. 2) Implement the system of rotational transfers of cadres at regular intervals. This means selecting some cadres from fairly developed large and medium-sized cities, counties and towns with lots of competent persons to work in poorly developed remote and rural areas where cadres are badly needed. The work period will be 1 to 3 years. Cadres ready to work in the remote areas or in the countryside may bring along or go without their household and food grain registrations. In terms of economic treatment, they may enjoy an additional floating wage of one or two grades based on individual cases. They may also enjoy certain living allowances. 3) Implement the system of transferring cadres on loan. This is one of the best ways to exchange cadres while not changing the cadres' affiliations. It will help support the production and construction of some localities and units and will give full rein to the role of specialized cadres so as to promote scientific and technological interchanges. 4) Simplify the procedures for transferring cadres. [Text] [SK140653 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 83]

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

UPS, DOWNS OF QIAO GUANHUA'S CAREER HIGHLIGHTED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 65, Mar 83 pp 21-22

[Article by Hong Fei [3163 7378]: "The Ups and Downs of Qiao Guanhua's Career"]

[Text] Participation in the revolution resulted in ups and downs for an official. Many legendary figures have appeared on the political stage of the Communist Party of China. They have played all kinds of roles during decades of catastrophic political upheaval. The status of such persons could abruptly change from eminence to obscurity and from devoted revolutionary to reactionary. Former Communist Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Qiao Guanhua [0829 0385 5478] is one such personage.

After the downfall of the Gang of Four, Qiao quickly plummeted from the peak of his political career into an abyss and then apparently embarked on a gradual comeback. There was a steady stream of reports indicating that his position was improving. Early in 1980 the highest authorities in the CPC appointed him president of a university in Guangzhou, but he did not go there. Qiao Guanhua allegedly said that he would go nowhere except back to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and that he would resume his career only at the place from which he had fallen. Subsequently he was sent to work in the Institute of American Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Recently, reliable sources have reported that he is now an adviser to the CPC on foreign affairs. Qiao Guanhua, just like Deng Xiaoping, has certainly had his ups and downs. The first time was during the anti-Rightist Struggle of 1957, when he was labelled an adherent of the bourgeois new Right. Premier Zhou Enlai severely criticized him, calling him "China's Gromyko." Later Chen Yi and Zhou Enlai over again protected him. The second time was during the Cultural Revolution, when he was labelled a reactionary, harassed and forced to sell newspapers on Jingda Street in the Imperial City in Beijing. When Deng Xiaoping made his comeback he reinstated Qiao and ultimately promoted Qiao to Minister of Foreign Affairs. Qiao's third downfall resulted from his allegiance to the Gang of Four.

His Wild Ambition Led Him to Seek Refuge with the Gang of Four

Qiao Guanhua can be called both an intellectual and a politician. He is a gifted but somewhat dissolute scholar. He is cynical and unrestrained. Mao Zedong once felt compelled to voice his dissatisfaction with Qiao and said, "Qiao Guanhua has his tail up in the air." That remark was entirely accurate. Qiao Guanhua is conceited and supercilious; a small measure of success immediately goes to his head.

Not long after Qiao Guanhua became Minister of Foreign Affairs Mao Zedong launched the movement to criticize Deng and to beat back Right deviation and the evil wind of reversing correct decisions already made. Qiao Guanhua consequently had to make another political choice. His lifelong ambition was to mount the throne as a member of the Political Bureau and a Vice-Premier on the State Council. The Gang of Four and its followers had respectability and held a dominant position at that time. Qiao Guanhua allowed himself to be guided by the energetic scheming of his new wife Zhang Hanzhi [4545 0698 0037] and accordingly threw in his lot with Jiang Qing. Qiao was a zealous participant in the criticize Deng movement. He was a natural choice of the Gang of Four for membership in the Political Bureau and for a Vice-Premiership on the State Council. By that time Zhang Hanzhi had long been unable to control herself and had already told her close friends more than once, "Some day you will come to our house, and when you see Qiao you won't call him 'Minister Qiao,' but rather 'Vice-Premier Qiao.'"

Everybody surely remembers an article by Liang Xiao [2733 2400] that appeared in the 4 October 1976 issue of GUANGMING RIBAO entitled "Always Act in Accordance with the Guiding Principles Established by Chairman Mao." This article was the counterrevolutionary mobilization order issued by the Gang of Four and its followers in preparation for an overt seizure of power. Prior to the publication of this article Hua Guofeng had read a similar article in which "act in accordance with established guiding principles" had been changed to "act in accordance with the guiding principles of the past." Qiao Guanhua knew of Hua's discovery. Nevertheless Qiao, in his speech given on behalf of the Chinese government to the United Nations General Assembly on 30 September, focused on this slogan which was then being preached by the Gang of Four. Furthermore, every time he opened his mouth he violated the minimum standards of diplomatic protocol by saying, "Vice-Premier Zhang Chunqiao [1728 2504 2890] sends his best wishes to each of you." Qiao Guanhua did not mention the current Premier, Hua Guofeng, even once. This breach of etiquette caused amazement in international press circles and led members of the press to believe that a dramatic change in the Chinese government was about to take place. This brazen display by Qiao Guanhua clearly revealed to everybody that he was a hardcore follower of the Gang of Four. It is no wonder that an assembly for criticism of Qiao Guanhua held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after the downfall of the Gang of Four featured banners with the following slogan written in bold print: "Down with Qiao Guanhua, a principal member of the anti-Party clique of the Gang of Four."

Qiao Guanhua allegedly continued attending meetings at the United Nations after the arrest of the Gang of Four. Hua Guofeng was asked what would be done about Qiao Guanhua and he said, "Whatever he does, so be it. The worst that could happen is that he will seek political asylum in the West. However, if he returns here he will be arrested as soon as he steps off the airplane."

He Had a Loose Mouth and Went Around Showing Off

It must be noted in all fairness that Qiao Guanhua, despite his opportunism and shameless lack of conscience, has been universally recognized as a talented diplomat. His brilliance very likely explains why he was appreciated by such diverse personages as Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Chen Yi, Deng Xiaoping, and Jiang Qing. His fate has been one of ups and downs, and he has always managed to make a comeback sooner or later. He writes well, is eloquent and has a good command of English, excellent social skills, an imposing bearing and great poise. These qualities have brought him esteem in diplomatic circles.

Qiao Guanhua was already seeking the limelight when he was still Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. A friend of this writer saw Qiao put on a performance repeatedly at a cocktail party. Qiao was on familiar terms with all of the heads of diplomatic missions in China. He put on lively displays of cordiality with them, shaking their hands and patting them on the shoulders as if they were old friends whom he was meeting again after a long separation. While this scene went on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ji Pengfei [1213 7720 7378], the host of the party, was left by himself for a long period of time. This strange incident involving a breach of diplomatic courtesy is a good illustration of the fascination with which Qiao Guanhua was viewed in the diplomatic world.

Qiao Guanhua is erudite and extraordinarily eloquent. Some character trait of his, either irrationality, a desire to show off, or something else, often compelled him to do all the talking at diplomatic occasions and leave others speechless.

One time the French Defense Minister came to China and hosted a private party at the French Embassy for Qiao Guanhua. That evening Qiao was extremely enthusiastic and talkative and he carried on endlessly, comparing the strengths of geopolitical strategies. He told about a discussion he had had with the Chancellor of West Germany and America's Kissinger regarding a Third World War. The French Defense Minister kept quiet and listened respectfully. When Qiao decided to leave he put on his grey wool overcoat and started for the door. The French Defense Minister followed him. Qiao suddenly turned around and said, "I hope that the brave soldiers of France will be our allies in the Third World War." He then hopped into a Red Flag sedan.

The French Defense Minister stood there stunned. He was unsure whether what had been said was Qiao's own opinion brought forth by too much alcohol or was the Chinese government's diplomatic intent.

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